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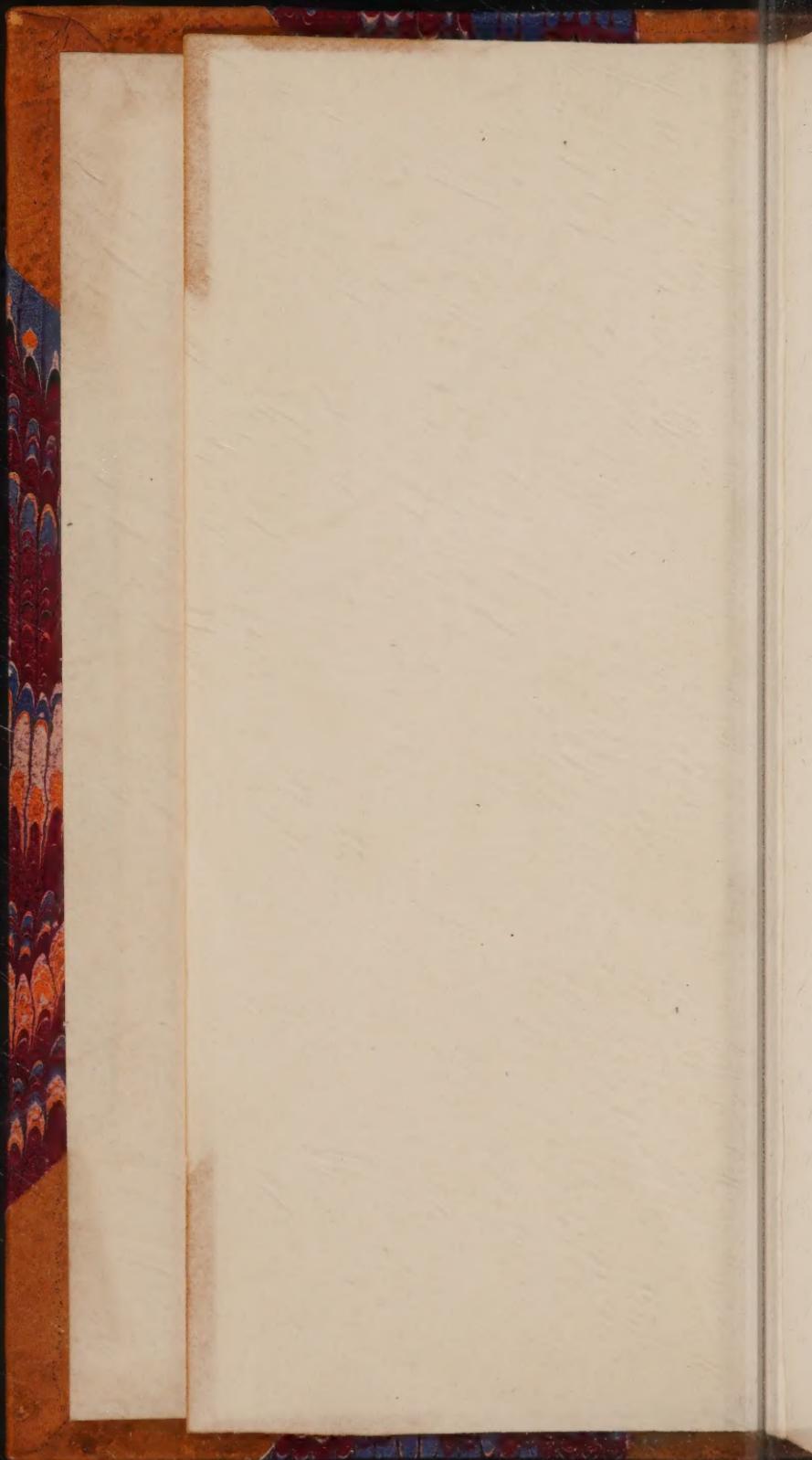
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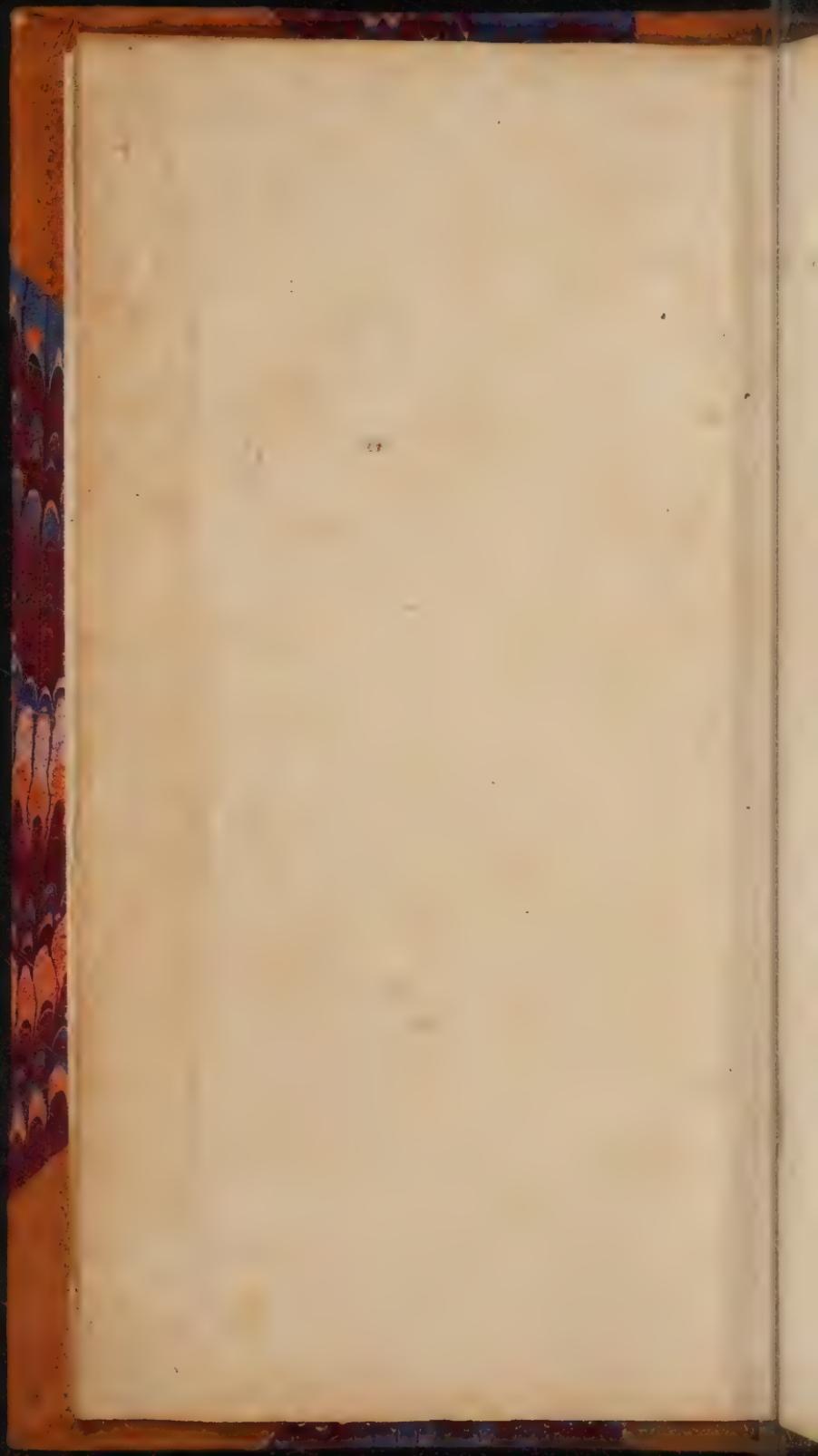




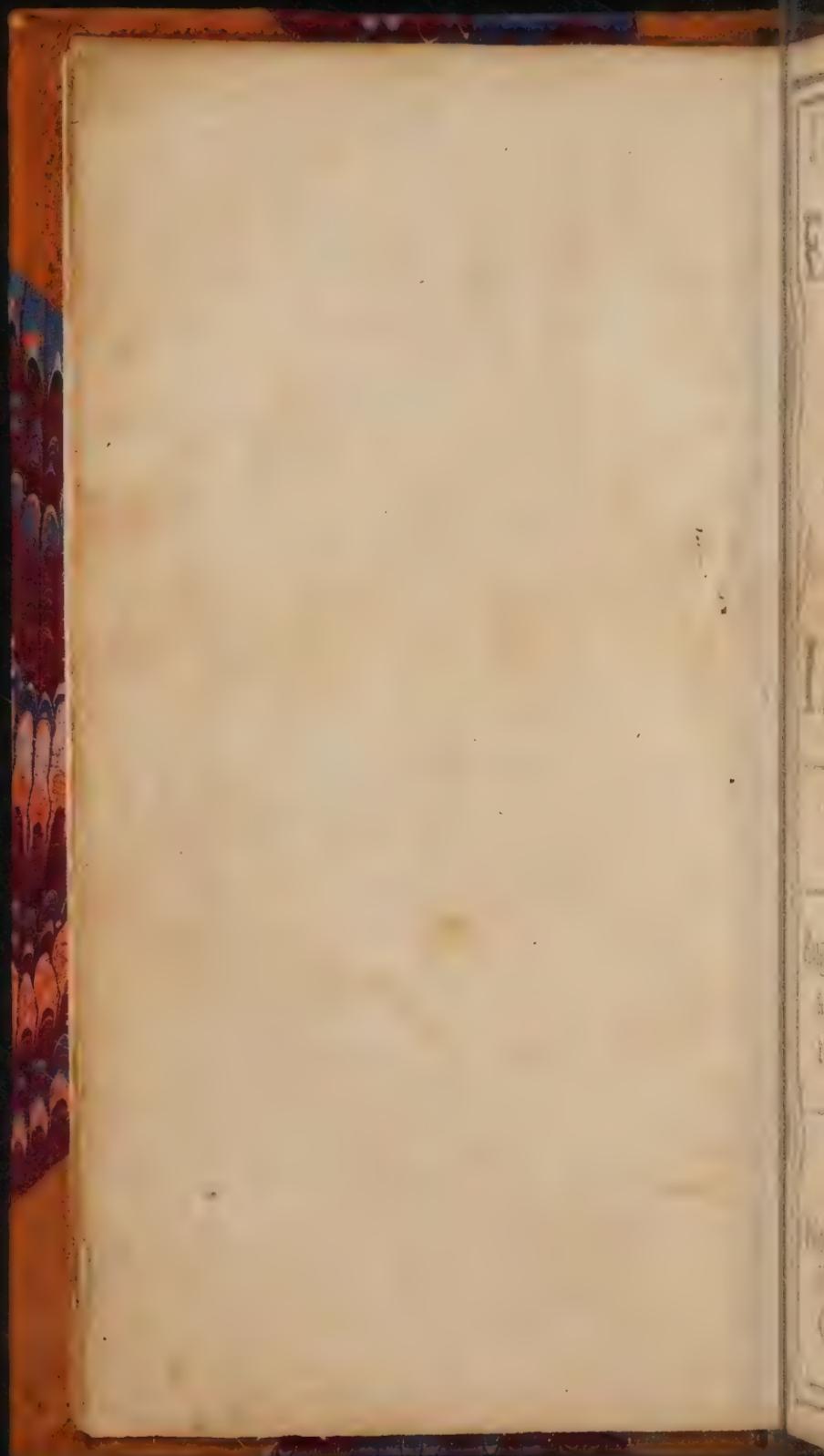
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ENQUIRY

Into, and Cure of the Acute

Diseases.

Jacobi of Lynn

INFANTS.

By *Walter Harris, M. D.*

Englished by *W. C. M. S.* With
a Preface in Vindication of
the Work.

LO N D O N,

Printed for *S. C.* and sold by *John
Wyat,* at the Rose in *St. Paul's
Church-yard.* 1694.

21436
F. H. D. M.



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Margaret

Countess of *Roxburgh*, &c.

M A D A M,

THere's none I can so safely come unto for Shelter to my first Labours as Your self, in whose Nature, Justice and Equity, are so firmly established, that your

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Name prefixed to this Book, is not only able to defend it from Calumny, but also to cover a great many Faults may be found in it.

If I should declare my Obligations to lay this Work at your Feet, this *Epistle* would swell to a greater Bulk than the Book it self: For who could enumerate all your Endowments, or my own particular Ties in less space? Who can sufficiently declare that profuseness of Nature, who, ordinarily, giveth some Excellency to one, some to another, but has Concentrated all in You: Who did ever see Nobility such a *debonaire* Countenance, such exact and divine proportion of Body, Politeness of Mind, and Pleasantness in Conversation, so blended and mixed in a Creature?

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ture? so that I'm at a stand, whether I should say, That they are the Attendants of your Birth, or much rather, since they are not to be found in your Equals, I could almost think that Nobility and Riches are but the Ear- nest of the Reward of so great Vertues. Madam, I am hardly restrain'd from breaking in upon Them, but I fear I should wander in this vast *Field* and inextricable *Labyrinth*. Where- fore, I do truly value my self, that I have resisted so great a Temptation, in not launching out into this Ocean, in improving the Subject before me in *Panegy- rick*. Yet I cannot so entirely moderate my Passion, but I must say, That the great Prudence whereby you have managed and improved That Estate, in the Minority of your most Noble Son,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Son, is a most plain Declaration
of the most of the other Ver-
tues.

But that I may not offend a-
gainst your Modesty, I must keep
off, and tell you in short, That
this Dedication is the *Basket of*
Flowers the poor Man presenteth
his Rich Neighbour with. Yet,
worthless things receive a value,
when they are made the Offer-
ings of Respect, Esteem, and Gra-
titude : These I have in the
highest degree for You ; so that
if they can add a Price to what
they go along with, propor-
tional to their own Greatness, I
can with confidence brag, I here
make your Ladyship the greatest
Present you ever received. This
I am sure, I am under the great-
est obligation to seek all occasi-
ons to acknowledge ; and I
should

The Epistle Dedicatory.

should be most Ungrateful, if I did not lay hold on this Opportunity, to testify to the World, how much I am obliged to be,

M A D A M,

Your Ladyships most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM COCKBURN.

100 J. L. L. from
S. C. & G. C. on
L. & G. 1878

MAILED

100 J. L. L. from
S. C. & G. C. on
L. & G. 1878

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THE
EPISTLE
TO THE
READER.

Reader,

Here present you with a Translation of the best, if not the first and only Book yet extant upon the Subject; which, however rational, is rejected by a great many, otherways Learned, Physicians, as Empirical. Neither, is that strange Humour of decrying what we do not use, stayed there; but the malice of some has led them into a great many Personal Reflections upon the Learned Author himself, as a most unlearned Innovator. This imputation -

The Epistle to the Reader.

of Novelty, is a terrible Charge amongst those who judge of Mens Heads, as they do of their Pernakes, by the fashion ; and can allow none to be right, but the receiv'd Doctrines. Truth scarce yet carried it by Vote anywhere, at its first appearance; new Opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason, but because they are not already common ; and its Detectors disclaimed against, as the greatest Enemies of Mankind. This way of Calumniating is no newer than the World it self: This has been the Fate of such as have deserved best in all Ages, and never more evident than in the last ; for, tho' there have been a great many things discovered in it, so essential and necessary for the use of Medicine, that it may be a wonder how it had subsisted before that time ; yet, were not the English Oracles, Harvey, viz. Willis, Lower, Sydenham, &c. freed from the Scourge of an unruly Tongue, and Pens dipt in blackest Satyr. So, we may the less admire that Libels, as unjust, are brought against this first, tho' most exact Essay of curing Infants Diseases.

As

The Epistle to the Reader.

As the Trial and Examination of Truth, and not any Antick Fashion, must give it price, though it be not yet current by the Publick Stamp: So shall this Treatise be found intirely rational, if they will but adjust it to their own Rule. For are not there here, Causes Procatartick, Antecedent, and Immediate described from the surest Considerations? Has not he begun with Reflections upon the first Motion in the Ovum, and observed the Nature and Constitution of its very Spring? Neither has he left in disguise, but clearly demonstrated, what external Injuries they can sustain; yea, he hath most accurately enquired into the Nature of their Fabrick and Body it self, and hath deduced all the M. ladies that can be subsequent thereupon, from the most solid and firm Principles of the best Philosophy.

And, therefore, that Calumny is most malicious, when they traduce him as a Rejecter of the use of Philosophy, h. e. best informed Reason, in Medicine; and that he should teach how to become Physicians by practising. This indeed, is the way of some impudent Murtherers; - yet

The Epistle to the Reader.

yet all that he says, is, That Practice is the Standard of our right Reasonings, while, in the mean time, he doth very well know it to be simply impossible, that one just Observation can be made, when the understanding is not sufficiently polish- ed by necessary Philosophy; Experience being very deceitful. So when in sev- eral places of his Book, he doth inveigh against, and declare the uselessness of that, which was ordinarily brought for the Introducing, and handing in, of Me- dicine; he doth positively speak of those which are fitted to the frisking Spirits of Young Alen, but which never had place but in the Brains of their Inventors.

Yet, he doth almost in plain Terms as- sert, what that is he thinketh absolute- ly requisite for polishing and preparing the Minds of Men, for becoming faith- ful observers of the Effects of Natural O- perations? by the several Appeals he doth make, through the whole book, unto Experiment. As if he had most plain- ly declared the great use of the Experi- mental Philosophy for explaining Phæ- nomena's in Medicine; which, me- thinks, should be no hard task to prove, if

The Epistle to the Reader.

if the Ingenious and immortal Mr. Boyle had left any thing debatable upon this subject, and the world were not utterly satisfied of the great advances Philosophy hath made in that School more than in any other.

Whatever be the truth of this: It is most certain that the contrivers of these fanciful Philosophies have got their Understanding and knowledge this way, whatever be the dress they have put theirs into. This might most easily be demonstrated from the great use Aristotle made of the Works of his Ancestors, especially of those of Ocellus Lucanus, though he handed them down unto posterity as his own. So, he and his Followers in this Reformation, fixing their Thoughts only on Words, and the end of their Contemplations and Reasonings, about little more than Sounds; the result of all, was nothing but Noise and wrangling about Sounds, without convincing or bettering a Man's Understanding: Which the Ingenious and most Famous Des Cartes has exercised in great measure and stoutly asserted our liberty in Disquisition, against that Tyrant of Men's

Minds;

The Epistle to the Reader.

Minds ; for which no Generation shall ever mention him without due Praise.

Yet, his Followers have very much endeavoured to bring the World back into that Slavery and Bondage, their Master had but lately freed it from ; whilst they set up a clear Deduction of all Truths from their Masters Principle ; as if all that boundless Extent were the natural and undoubted Possession of their Understandings, wherein there is nothing exempted from its Decision, or that escapes its Comprehension. They do not remember how much their Master was, and they are, obliged to Experimental Philosophy. His Meditations are a new dress of the most Learned Lord Verulam, his Novum Organum ; being his Dubitation is to be read in the 31st. Aphor. of that Book, where he saith, That a Redress is to be made from the first Foundations ; because, as he saith in the distribution of that Work, there is a twofold fault of our Senses, they, sc. either altogether forsake, or deceive us : for there are a great many things, which our Senses, &c. His Prejudices were before that time termed Idols, by

The Epistle to the Reader.

by the Learned Bacon; and the Advice of fixing upon some general Truth, by which we may more clearly make Disquisition into her more retired Recesses, given by that most ingenious Gentleman; who, tho well knowing the Infinity of such Maxims, upon the ground of Assent, at first hearing and understanding the Terms; yet could never suspect that any could carry the Matter so high, as to fix upon any one as the first; neither is the Proof of Existence, because of Thought, at all such; except we also know the necessity and relation of Thinking, and Being, which he perhaps had cleared, if he had not been afraid of falling into that other general Truth and innate Idea (if there be any such) that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be.

This, then, being the whole Life and Spring of his Meditations; we may most justly say, That they are nothing else but Sir Francis Bacon reviv'd. And that his natural Philosophy is nothing but a dexterous Application of his ingenious Principles to the common and observed Operations of Nature, will be most clear; if we do recollect, where, in the

Fourth

The Epistle to the Reader.

Fourth Book of his Principles of Philosophy, being now destitute and run out in his own Learning, he doth ingenuously confess, That he can assert nothing positively of these Phænomena's not having had sufficient Trial and Experiment. And as the Ancients did cast such things as they could not explain by their beloved Four Qualities, into that vast Catalogue of such as are Occult; so the ingenious Des Cartes did dispatch a great many Difficulties with his as unconceivable Dispositions and certain ways of Doing. Neither has Aristotle and his Followers been more diligent in suppressing those Ancient Philosophers, that, as the most Learned Lord Verulam saith in the 232 p. of his 3d. Book, about the encrease of Sciences, After the fashion of the Ottoman Family, they thought they could not safely Reign, unless their Brethren were Assassinated; than the Followers of that Famous Man to suppress, contrary perhaps to their Master's first Design, every way of explaining Phænomena's but their own.

This

The Epistle to the Reader.

This Contagion stoppeth not here, but
h' s diffused it self so much into Medicine,
that now, there can be no Learned Phy-
sician, but who doth reason his Diseases
from these three Principles, h. e. from
the different Efforts and Operations
of the Matter of the first, Globules of
the second, and that of the third Ele-
ment. But whether my most Learned
Author has just reason to subscribe to
those, or keep by his own Philosophy,
shall appear from the following Consider-
ations: As,

I. From this useless and general way
of explaining Phænomena's, wherein
there's nothing to be found but empty
Sounds, and most abstract Notions.
They call all Diseases a confused or ill
mixture of the Humours, which in the
main is true; but how to settle the diffe-
rent kinds of Diseases, is somewhat hard;
and their Cause an obstruction of Pores,
and so (with them) must always be i'brust
out by Diaphoretick and Sweating Me-
dicines: And so there is never any use
for cooling and temperate Medicaments,
these silly and naughty parts of the Crea-
tion, which are ordain'd without any De-
sign,

The Epistle to the Reader.

sign, and are of no use to Man, as the standard of our Religion would inform us: So either there must be no such thing in nature as these Remedies, or the Scriptures do cheat us, when they inform us, That all on this Earth was created for the use of Man. Yea, it might much be doubted (that I may pursue their fancy) whether the parts of Matter, arrested by Pores of a different Figure; these Causes of Obstructions are to be driven. Surely, not outwards lest they produce a too great extension of Fibres, and so communicate Irregular Motions unto their beloved Glandula, and so, create some grievous Perception in the Soul, h. e. Pain. Neither inward, being they have not yet seen the necessity for these Wedges, to force their Return, which, else, they could easily have supplied us with. But to the purpose:

2. From the bad Success their greatest Authors have had in practice, not to name any, being it is well known to any that have been in their Country; yea, whatever Parade they make in their Theory, their Practice is nothing different from that of the Ancients; and their

The Epistle to the Reader.

their Prescriptions are most implicitly transcribed, yea sometime when they do flatly oppose those Views they established from their Theory.

3. From the small Progress Physick has made under its Conquest. For what Advances have they made merely, or for the most part, by their Philosophy? Is not the spacious Field of the Materia Medica the same, for them, as it was left by Dioscorides and Bauhinus; though the Rise and Beginning of this Philosophy has been in a time when the great Secrets in Anatomy have been disclosed; which some, most ridiculously apply to the great Advantages that have accrued to the World by this; as if it had been the Clew of Ariadne, that led into the vast Labyrinth of Anatomy, and of a great many more that did then appear, by the diligent scrutiny of Men at that time.

So that he may say of Medicine, considering its growth under the Cartesian, or other fanciful Philosophy, what the Learned Verulam said, upon another occasion, of the Mechanicks in his days, That they were come to a greater heighth in the Shops, where Men were Armed

The Epistle to the Reader.

Armed with Tools, than they had com-
in the Schools of Mathematicians;
That Medicine has made better advances
in the School of Hippocrates than in an-
the rest; and it may justly have the
Character, being the Consequences arriv-
as dismal, that the most Famous Bacon
giveth of the Peripatetick Philosophy.

I might demonstrate here, for fur-
ther Defence, the great Advantages
Physick hath, being treated after this
manner, and so run through all the
past Ages until History should giv-
us no more help; if the treating of this
particular would not swell this Preface
into a big Volume.

I shall not for-estall you with any Col-
lection of the most considerab'e Remark
of this Book, lest I should be oblige
to range it into this Epistle; and
very little patience will be able to con-
quer them all.

And now having answered, at a
great length as this place will allow, the
several Cavils that have been brought ag-
ainst this Book: 'Tis now fallen to
my own share, that I give some account

The Epistle to the Reader.

of my self in this Translation, and that
I who have been Vindicating another,
may need some excuse for my self. Truly,
this pitiful Humour of excusing is
large worse than the fault, and maketh
a Man become unpardonable for doing
any thing, they are sensible doth need
Vindication, when at the same time
they may leave undone, that which
they make Apology for. Yet, that I may
not flatter my self that I can escape
Censure more than better Writers, and
my most Learned Author; I shall de-
clare my Design, that, at least, they
may not be utterly unmanly, and
give us the lie in Things I positively af-
ver.

And. I. 'Tis no affectation to be
in Print, which no Man, that would
keep free of Publick Malice, doth de-
sire; beside how mean a thing it is to
be a Translator, though a work only
suitable to my Tears.

All my Ambition is, that I have catch'd
bold of this occasion, to defend Truth,
and to set my Country clear, and

The Epistle to the Reader.

and my Learned Author from unjust
Calumnies.

I have put it in an English Dress; not only that the rude and unlearned may see in this Mirrour (my Author's Book) what the Art of Physick is, and how unfit it is to be practised by thee Ignorant and unskilful, who presumptuously venture on the Lives of others ; and turn Mountebanks with a few Receipts, without the least considering the most profound Principles of thiss Art ; or searching, into the Nature of Diseases their several Motions, and different Symptoms. But especially, that Women and Illiterate People, with whom these Physicians have interposed their Scandalizing Authority, may be taught, from the solid Reasonings and the Answerableness to the Standard he hath set up, to be no more afraid of such, as of Hogboblins, as do most endeavour the preservation of their and their Infants health, by the Methods of the most Famous and Learned Sydenham, and of my Author, put in practice as the different Exigences, which are only known to the Skilful. But,

The Epistle to the Reader.

But, also, the Learned may be remembred that the World had very much advanced in knowledge, if the endeavours of ingenious and industrious Men had not been much cumbered with the learned, but Frivolous use of uncouth, fected, or unintelligible Terms, introduced into Sciences, and there made Art of, to that degree, that the Art of Medicine, has not been able to erre a satisfying Tryal, until the diligent Labours of some late Authors have broke in upon this Sanctuary of Vanity and Ignorance.

So I hope our thus discovering this and other parts of Physick in the Language of every Gossip it so far from putting edged Tools into the Hands of Children, and teaching Men to play too much with their own and others Healths, as it may be a way to put a stop to the infinite Mischiefs and frequent Murders that are daily committed.

Only, now, I must make Apology to Author, though unacquainted,
for

The Epistle to the Reader.

for making use of his Book upon that Design; to whom only I can answer that it is the fittest, upon many account: for so Publick a Service. And as he in the close of this Book, leaveth all way to others the same power of judging he assumed to himself: so I hope he doth not, either, restrict this Maxim in doing; for I take him to be so candl and just a Man, that he doth nothing in Publick but what he alloweth in others; and, therefore, I presume he cannot be dissatisfied, being as did travel in the same kind of Labour. b.e. he Translated Monsieur Bleyny de la verole, upon the same Design, I do his de morbis. &c.

THE CONTENTS.

T hat the things that make for a more certain Cure of Infants were, before, wanting amongst Physicians.	page 2.
But it is easier than is commonly believed.	p. 3.
That is proved by an Argument taken from the difference of Ages and Constitutions.	p. 4.
There is but one Cause of all Infants Diseases.	p. 5.
What that is.	ibid.
By what infallible Signs the Diagnostick of these Diseases is to be enquired into.	p. 7.
What was the seeming uncertainty of the Diagnostick.	p. 8.
The foregoing Cause of these Diseases.	p. 10.
How much the Health of the Infant dependeth upon the Mother.	p. 11.
Other Causes of Infants Diseases are recounted.	15.
old, viz. very easily catch'd.	ibid.
The faulty Milk of the Nurse.	p. 17.
their over soon eating Flesh.	p. 20.
the imprudent allowance of drinking Spirituous Liquors.	p. 21.
ith whom wine doth best agree, and whom it most injur eth.	p. 22.
	All

The Contents.

All the Causes of Infants Diseases do always concentrate in one that is more immediate. 22

All the Symptoms have their Rise from a prevailing Acid. p. 300

That Hipp. did take his Indications of Chur from defeating the second, and not the first Qualities. p. 344

The Prognostick p. 377

The Cure. p. 359

What's the Foundation we should chiefly lean for the curing Infants Diseases. p. 411

The Designs of Cure are twofold. p. 422

The first is, to prepare the Acid aright. p. 457

That the Preparation of Humours of old, was of no use, and without any design. ibid

Why so many ancient Physicians have neglected Purging in Fevers. p. 488

That the Concoction is better advanced by Purg ing than any other way. ibid

The Preparing Medicaments are exum rated. p. 511

Why the Volatile Spirits are not reckon'd mongst such as do Prepare. p. 521

Why the foregoing Medicines are amongst the best Anodynes. p. 544

That the ignorance of their Vertues is the reason that That Virtue of these Medicaments was altogether unknown to Physicians. p. 551

By what the Knowledge of Physicians is to be measured. p. 560

Forms and Uses of preparing Medicaments. p. 577

Forms of gentle Purgatives are described. p. 611

The deserved Commendation of Rhubarb, above all other Purgatives. p. 644

By what esteem we should have Aloes. p. 651

Some

The Contents.

Some things out of Hipp. that oppose us, and
are against Purging in Fevers. p. 68.

An Answer. p. 69 and 70.

The Fatal Mistake of some Physicians that
over-thwartly prescribe Purgings. p. 71.

Concerning the Bleeding of Children. p. 72.

The Vertues of Testaceous Medicaments. p. 73.

What are meant here by such. p. 75.

The extravagant giving of Opiats, hath been
introduced through the ignorance of their use. ib.

That Narcoticks are neither necessary nor safe for
Infants. p. 77.

The danger of all Warm Medicaments and Cordi-
als in the cure of these tender Ones, is obser-
ved. p. 78.

Whether the using Testaceous Medicaments doth
produce Obstructions. p. 79.

What my Opinion is about the Crissis. p. 80.

What is to be determin'd concerning the use
of Precipitating Medicaments. p. 82.

How very gentle Fevers do frequently become
such as are called Malignant. p. 84.

The constant Practice amongst the Turks in
curing the Plague. p. 86.

The Notion of Malignity is refelled. p. 87.

What Sudorificks, and in how much they, are
of use. p. 88.

An account of the Fever that was Epidemick
last year. p. 89.

Of the difficult breeding of Teeth of Infants,
and its Cure. p. 91.

The Cure of Thrushes. p. 94.

How a Flux is to be cured. p. 96.

And their Vomiting. p. 98.

What

The Contents.

what are the Specificks for their Grizes. p. 9
What are best in Convulsions. p. 100
The Specificks of the Ancients against Co-
vulsions, have not those Virtues they ascri-
ed to them. p. 100
An Example of a Girl seized with most sever-
convulsions, and recovered by things of
value. p. 101
Some things about the Small Pox and Measles
of Infants. p. 102
An Argument taken from the Nature of the Small
Pox, against the custom of too warm Train-
ment. p. 106
Examples of sundry Infants cured of their Fe-
vers by this my Method. p. 109
A remarkable Instance of the Hurt of Aloeticks
in the Fevers of these Young Ones. p. 120
The cure of a Bay almost destroyed by an abun-
dance of Worms. p. 121
The description of a Black Mineral, and its com-
parison with the common Preparation. p. 130
An Objection against the fore-going Method. 135
The Reply. ib:
What my thoughts are concerning Chymistry. 134
The excellency of the works of Nature in relation
with those of Art. p. 137
The Conclusion. p. 138

Some

An Exact
ENQUIRY
Into, and Cure of the Acute
Diseases
OF
INFANTS.

WHEN but last Summer I had discoursed the most skilful and accomplished Physician, Mr. Sydenham, bout the frequent Success I have had in the Cure of the most dangerous Diseases of Infants :

That very Learned Man did seriously inquire what method I did take in so me (that I may say no more) and so effective an Affair, of which the most
B famed

famed Physicians have had so small knowledge. Before him, then, did I most willingly expose that way, which of all pleased me most, and which he, after tryal, did not only not disprove, but confirming it by his own experience, and declaring it most useful to others, did most earnestly desire me, to recommend it to the World. By the persuasion then of so Learned a Man, I take my Pen, and to my power, do consult the Health of my Country.

I know in how unfrequented, and unknown a Path I am to walk, since Children, and especially sick Infants offer nothing for a clear Diagnostick, but what we can collect from their moaning Complaints, & their uncertain Idiom of frowardness; wherefore, very many Physicians of the best Vogue, have often declared to my self, what unwilling Visits they made to Sick, but especially New born Children; hoping little from these Notices for the unriddling of their Maladies. No doubt, we should as diligently inquire after a perfect Cure of Childrens Diseases, as of any other thing that may seem wanting in Medicine;

dicine; neither do rich men, who do desire, or would preserve the Health of the Heirs of their vast Properties and Possessions, trust much to this; but all Parents who with an invincible Affection, do as eagerly maintain the Health of their Young ones as their own. Wherefore, if I shall give some small light, which advanced by the polished wit of other men, that may render this rude and imperfect Work more absolute and exact, I shall not repent me of my Undertaking, but shall take it in very good part.

Who therefore will diligently ponder the Symptoms of the Youngest Infants, which are most evident, or who-ever shall seriously reflect upon their delicate Constitution, and most simple Diet, shall find this not so difficult a Task, as he formerly conceived. For I do not doubt to assert the Diseases of that Age generally to be but very few, and only to differ in degree; yea, that the Cure of Infants is far more easie and safe, than that of Men and Women.

As of all Ages, that of old People is with very much ado changed to better,

ter, because of the dryness and hardness, and almost flinty temper of all their Solid Parts ; so without doubt, the Younger, because of their delicate and mucilaginous Tenderness, are apt to receive any alteration imaginable. For these Parts of an Old Man are dry and wither'd, which in Infants are most humid, *viz.* their Bones, Membranes, Ligaments, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and the very muscular Flesh : Sith that even the Bones of Infants may be more properly termed Cartilages ; and now being they do abound with so much natural and acquired moisture, that their Bodies are perfectly soft and flexible, that temperament and constitution is very justly said to be the most humid.

And as the constitution of Children is most humid, so I dare not to pronounce all their Diseases to be of one kind, and to be produced from one and the same cause ; and that the Maladies of the however different parts of the Body, whether they be the uppermost or nethermost, as the Stomach, Intestines, Lungs, Head or Nerves, are variously

variously and most affected, are of the same Nature, under divers and sundry Names.

In which assertion, that I may not seem rashly to maintain a Paradox, you may hear *Hippocrates* himself in his Book of Winds or Vapours, speaking of one and the same Universal Cause of Diseases. *Tēr & v'owr & tāsēw, &c.* The Rise of all Diseases is one and the same. The place only maketh the difference. Wherefore, Diseases seem to have nothing of Relation, because of the diversity of their places; when, tho, there is but one Species, and the same Cause of all Diseases.

Wherefore, if we shall consider the nature of the Moisture of Children, we shall not find it possible to degenerate into any defect or putridness, but that which is acid. For with whatsoever Disease they are affected, however named by the Authors; seldom or never could I find wanting Excrements of a very sour smell, and an abundance of tart and acid Belchings, especially in the beginning. But also, almost all Liquors that do tend to pu-

refraction, do naturally contract an acor or sharpness. Yea, Milk it self, the proper Food of that tender Age, if keeped for some time, becometh sour, and deth coagulate upon the Fire, without the addition of any other Acid. Moreover, all the Symptomes of Childrens Diseases do justly reckon their beginning from an Acid.

With all which, let us consider thee weak temperament and the infirm constitution of their Blood, so that thee Spirits that lodge therein, have not yet attained so great mastery as to discharge their Functions and Offices, or to settle by their own Force or Activity, any Irregular Motions of thee Humours proceeding from any inward or external Cause. For that Vital Liquor, as Stom, before it be duly fermented, doth easily contract a preternatural Acor and Tartness; then it may easily be redressed by timeous and artificial Help.

By an Infant I do not only in a more strict sense understand, with Galen, a Child of one, two or three months; but in a larger (as commonly) a Child more

more advanced in Age, even to four Years ; from which to 14 he is a Boy. And being confirmed by multiplyed experience, and Reason it self suggesting no less, I do firmly assert, that the younger the sick Child or Boy is, that his cure is so much the more easie. For any Impression whether good or bad, is sooner received by a soft than a hard Body ; though it be more lasting, if once it be impressed upon the hard : So Children, do easily fall into Diseases, and are very easily restored to their Health, if they be not ignorantly and unskilfully treated.

The Diagnostick of Childrens Diseases, cannot so much be collected from their own Relation, neither from the touching of their Pulse, or from a more curious Tryal of their Urine, as from the Answers of the Nurses and Women that are their constant Attendants. The Women know, if they have been troubled with Loathings, and Vomitings, and how long ; whether the Food or Milk that was cast up, was curdled ; whether untimous Weeping, Watching, and Disquiet,

give any Notices of Colick Pains ; whether they be affected with acid Belchings, or the Hickup, or a Cough doth appear ; whether their Belly hath kept a due course, and if their Excrements be white, green, or filled with Bile. They know, if their Infantss have had extraordinary drouth, and so be Feverish, or if their mouths be full of Thrushes, which do much trouble their Sucking. Being enquired, they can inform you, if epileptick Spasms have seized their tender Bodies, with the several Concomitants of time and severity, or whether their present Sickness be treisted with their breeding of Teeth ; or lastly, whether any thing considerable, whether that be a swelling of their Belly, or of any other part, either Wheels or Pushes, or the Jaundice, or Rose do appear. The other Symptoms, methinks, do more belong and appertain to subtil Speculation than Practice.

But the frequent Complaint of an uncertain Diagnostick, has more its rise from the preposterous and use-
less

less way of curing, than from any want of Symptoms. For under this Mask and Vail Physicians do willingly cloak and conceal their Ignorance and Mistakes. Neither can I conceive upon what account Almighty God who governeth and provideth for all things, who disposeth of every thing in so good order, and who hath given to the very Beasts, and to Insects, of all these the most vile, an innate and sufficient sagacity for preserving themselves ; should restrain his bounty from communicating it self in that manner to the Children of Men.

But the Pulses of Children are naturally, or upon every little Alteration do become so swift and frequent, that they always seem somewhat Feverish. Moreover, they are for the most part, so chagreen and froward, that not keeping their Wrest one moment in the same posture, do not suffer their Pulse to be touched. Lastly, here are so many things that do accelerate or otherways change their Pulses, that Sentiments taken thence

should prove very uncertain, if not altogether false.

Their Urine, when in perfect Health, is most thick; so that any too curious Person, unacquainted with this, could pronounce them labouring under some grievous Distemper, though at that minute, they do enjoy most prosperous Health. The Urine of Infants is always mixed with their Excrements in their Cloaths, so that it doth rather serve for the scalding and excoriating of their Thighs, than for the profound and deep enquiry of the Diviner.

But that we may the better search into their Diseases, we must not entirely neglect the Notices that may be gotten from the foregoing or pro-catarctick Cause; which are to be taken from the consideration of the Disposition of their Parents about the time of Conception; or from the Reflections upon that Nourishment which was then transmitted into them, either by the Navel, Pores of the Flesh, or of the Skin, which are then most patient, while they are in the Womb, and

and but yet beginning to be, and exist.

It cannot be denied that there are such diseases as are derived from one or both of the Parents unto their Children: Who can doubt, but that the *Gout, Epilepsie, Stone, Consumption, &c.* Have descended from Father to Son, when whole Families of the same Blood have ended their lives in the same kind of Disease. The prolific Seed doth so firmly communicate to the *Fœtus* a disposition to Diseases, which is so natural, and groweth so much with their years, that it cannot be rooted out with any pains or industry. And I think that hereditary Diseases are never more frequently communicated, than from the Mother in the time of her big Belly. For Teeming Women are obnoxious to a thousand Faults and Errors in their Diet; they are exposed to a thousand Accidents, with which either being affrighted or otherways wronged, do derive indelible and unerasable Injuries upon their Children. For how absurd are the longings of Women with

with Child ! One cheweth Coals, another Lime, a third Ashes, and each with the greatest pleasure ; one eateth raw Fleshes, the other crude Fishes ; yea the Appetite of some hath been so depraved, that it could not be satisfyed but by some Callous and solid part from the Body of Man. Moreover, it is daily most obvoius, how great the force of their Fancy and Imagination is ? How great Monsters it hath produced ! and what taches of all kinds it hath communicated to Infants. And now, if I should resolve to scartle together, from all hands, the wonderful accounts and Histories of *Teeming Women*, or in plain English, if under a pretence of vast Learning, I should give out my self for a great Reader, I have here a very fair opportunity of digressing and expatiating into a very large Field, however beside the purpose ; but I choose rather to prosecute my design, and endeavour Brevity, than by idle circumlocutions, and the vain and empty Citations of Authors, to boast of learning falsely.

so called: Always esteeming that Man more learned, who can produce something that is true, from his own knowledge and Experience, than him, who being very well acquainted with the Tables and Registers of Books, can collect and quote, upon occasions, the Opinions and Sentiments of Authors, quibling and contending among themselves.

Those Mothers who are most subject to these depraved Appetites, do impress and communicate unto their Children such diseases as can only be cured by time. And poor Women whose best Divertisement and only Antidote against Melancholy, is hard labour and constant working, whose Food is most slender and simple, are seldomest essayed and proved with these depravations. But above all, such as are Hysterick (with whom we may justly reckon a great part of your delicate Women, who spend the most of their time in Dressing and Decking, and do languish and decay with idleness, whose lazy and torpid Blood waxeth Acid and Tart, after the same

same manner that standing Waters do corrupt) do most certainly Communicate to their Infants such Dispositions to Diseases with their first life: *Being an ill Raven (as the Proverb is,) an ill Egg.*

Amongst the rest of the Creatures the innate goodness of the *Kind*, is most surely derived upon their young, partly because of their simple Dyer, and partly, but more especially, because the Male sacredly observing the Laws of Nature, never copulateth with his Female, when his instinct (however informed) inditeth her conceiving. But Man (whose losty Reason hath taught him to despise the Brutes) almost more salacious than a *Buck-Goat*, not knowing how to restrain and bridle his Lust, importuneth his Mate from her first Conceiving until the hour of Birth. Hence it is that strong and Healthy Men do so frequently beget weak and valetudinary Children. This is the Reason why Old Men having overpassed (by the benign favour and help of Nature) the Stage and Period

iod of their immoderate Embraces, to beget of their Decayed and Barren Seed, more plump and healthy Children than the strongest and most keen Youth.

Thus having considered the procastick cause of their Diseases, which do mostly depend upon the condition of the Parents whilst they are begotten; especially of the Mother, in the time of her Big-Belly: We will now come nigher, and inquire into the more immediate Causes of their Maladies, which may be reduced to these four Articles.

1. To their catching Cold.
2. To the too thick Milk of the Nurse.
3. To their over soon eating Fleshes.

And 4. To the mad and imprudent fondness of Mothers, and many Nurses who do often permit their Infants to sip up Wine and other strong and Spirituous Liquors.

And, 1. Cold; especially from the night Air, to which they are most subject, doth very often make way

way for these Fevers, with which Infants are so frequently affected. Sith that they come naked from the Womb, not being cloathed by Nature as all other creatures are; Reason or, rather, Nature, destitute of her own help, doth instantly suggest the necessity of wrapping them up into warm Cloaths. Moreover, the mutability of the Air, and the continual vicissitudes of Heat and Cold, do plainly advertise us, how great our care should be in the warding off its Injuries. For the more tender and delicate the Temperament and Constitution of any, even of the most adult is, the more are they subject unto impresses and inconveniences from the Air. But the strength and constitution of Infants are of all the most tender and infirm; and unless there be great care taken for warm and convenient, not fine, splendid and sumptuous Cloaths especially for such as are descended of honest Parents, they cannot long eschew these Diseases, which are the ordinary attendants and consequents of night Air..

Mr. Yea, an exact care for convenient Apparel (whatever some strong men may deny) is so absolutely necessary for every age, that ordinarily the most weak and valetudinary People (for as much as I could ever observe) do live longer, than the most robust and strong Men ; which can be attributed to nothing else, than the great care of the one, and supine negligence of the other for convenient and warm Cloathing.

2. The too thick Milk of the Nurse. For if she be a lover of Wine or any other strong and spirituous Liquors, her Milk is so warm'd and on a sudden inflamed, that fire self only passeth her Breasts, for sucking Infant; but if she more wantonly entertain the untimely embraces of her Husband, her monthly Visits are renewed by their Coppulalng, and so her Milk Corrupteth and foweth soure, and the matter for the Milk being otherwise diverted; the Milk it self doth gradually diminish, and the lean Child for some time troubled

troubled with unconvenient Food,
so often killed.

Lastly, If she be hysterick *b. e.* off
more tender and delicate Constitution
however Chaste and sober she may
be, yet her Milk doth degenerate
and Naturally turneth thick. In how
great danger then are Suckling Il-
fants! upon how Inconstant and Slip-
pery a plan doth the Health of these
Innocent Children Sist! It's this, and
some other Causes, which I shall now
recount, that are the frequent
occasions why we hear so often the
sound of the Passing Bells of the
Villages about London, for some or
Child that is undeservedly Atoned
and Expiating the faults and mistakes
of its Nurse; and now ending in
scarce well begun Life, having been
with some unchaste Intemperate or
froward, and dishonest Nurse.

But also from the foregoing Cases
doth depend, a remark which a
Divine of very good Credit and
intire Fame, Rector of the Parish
Haies, twelve miles from London, did
make, when he told me with great
Grief

ries, how his Parish which is very
large, and of great extent, well
coupled, and seated in a most plea-
sant and wholsom Air was upon his
coming to that place filled with Suck-
ing Infants; yet in the space of one
year he was assistant at the burying
of them all (if you do except two,
and his own only Son; whom, being
yet very weak, he did not unadvis-
edly commit unto my Care, from his
irth.) Yea, he was witness that same
year to the Interring of the same
Number which had been twice sup-
plied in a City, perhaps amongst the
reatest in the World, yet brought
to an untimely end by the fault of the
Mercenary Nurses.

Moreover, the thickness of Milk,
whatever be its cause, cannot but
produce a great many inconveniences
of sundry kinds; being that the Bodies
of Infants, should, of all, be the most
fluid, and these smallest conduits
which are ordained for transmitting
of the Chyle, should always be kept
open: and lastly, being that this most
unnatural thickness of Food is most op-
posite

posite to that most fluid Constitution of Infants, and doth give occasion to all kinds of Obstructions in the firme Passages.

3. To their over soon eating, not more properly, devouring and swallowing down, of fleshes. For it is most admirable that Mothers are nocomm in a fear of killing their Infants, with so disagreeing and improper Food, whom, though they love so excessively, that they seem mad in that passion. For who could seriously thin that flesh, so solid and compact a substance, can be at all agreeable with these tender Infants, who as yet hav got no teeth, at least not strong and firm enough, for the chewing of fleshes. What man of the least judgment can assert the Riot and excess of the most manly and robust Age any way convenient with one, that is so tender, and most simple, and whose strength is most infirm.

It's certain, that convenient Diet is not to be neglected in any part of our time, but because the Temperament and Constitution of Young Ones do the

easily sustain Injuries upon that ore; neither have they force e-ough to ward off Diseases from that and: therefore there should be greater re taken for the preventing these rrors and mistakes. For a cropful fleshes too early and untimely de-ured, is a most fruitful mother of crudities, which are almost insepa-ble from this gormandizing Age. crude and indigested food doth necef-sarily produce that corruption of hu-mours; from which not only worms e bred, but also these various, most ievous, and most irregular Symp-toms, whereby Infants are wasted and decay, do proceed and have their e.

By the way, I must observe, that Crudities of Infants are, over and above, daily encreased and accumula-d because that almost all Nurses repose their Infants for sleep pre-ntly after Meat of whatever kind.

4. To their sipping up of Wine and other strong and spirituous Li-ors imprudently permitted and al-wed. And this cause, as the for-mer,

mer, is only referrible to the fooli-
indulgency of Mothers. Doubtless
they do suppose, that these thinge
which they reckon good and pleasa-
to themselves, and which do free the
hearts from care, cannot be disagre-
ing with their Infants. As if see-
sooth one Shoe were fitting for ever
Foot ! Truly, these very good Wi-
men do not consider, how hard and
firm their Hides, and how soft and
tender the thin Skin of these young
ones are ; they do not remember that
one man's Meat (as people speak)
another's Poyson. Lastly, they enti-
tly forget how their craving App-
tite is scarcely quieted with the strom-
est Meats, and how hardly their In-
fants do digest Milk and Panado.

But the nigher that any come
Old Age the more do Wines becom
agreeable with them. Being, the
languishing Heat of Old Men do
want a supply from volatile Spirit
which may be had in great abundar-
from Wine, both for the increa-
as also for the preservation of the
natural Warmth. Wherefore Wi-

most hurtful and inconvenient for the Nature and Constitution of Infants, being it is the most different and remote from that of old men ; for their very weak Nerves are most easily destroyed with it, and their tender Bodies are either colliquated by degrees, or suddenly cast into Fevers with the volatile flame and heat of Wine.

There are some who would allow Wine to Infants, because of their unquietly eating of flesh. For that they think, that Wine, even in that Age, with much advance and further the concoction and Fermentation of Crusties, to which, no doubt, these young Ravens are very subject. But shall not so much here debate, whether one mistake should cure another, both be eschewed, as I shall offer the impartial consideration of any man, who may compare the Children of poorer People who have a simple and sober Diet, and those of the rich who have all things in plenty and excess.

Truly, all kinds of Wine and spirituous Liquors more liberally drunk,

drunk, do not only destroy the natural Ferment of the Stomach Children, debauch the Appetite, burn up its Coats and wrinkle them Parchment over much dried by the fire; but also (which is most considerable in this case) do exceedingly injure the Nervous Coat, by which all the Nerves of the Body are weakened and the Animal Spirits driven into confusion. The Wine which all least wrongeth that tender Age is that which is White; in as much as it was reputed cold by the Ancients, though not absolutely so, but in respect of all other Wines, whether they be red, yellow or of Fallow colour. Yet *Galen* strictly discharged Children the use of every Wine.

All the Causes antecedent or immediate of Children's Diseases, however many they really are, or be supposed, may justly be resolved into the one immediate cause, *scil.* a very active and prevailing Acid.

The History, then, of the most grievous Diseases, wherewith Infan-

re mostly affected, is, as followeth.

Their stomach whatever be the first cause, is always affected with an acid Distemper, whence, their Alienement is reduced, not into that homogeneous Substance of Chyle, but into Posset. This unequal condition of the Chyle and Nourishment, begot likewise from too much Acidity, doth chiefly produce Loathing, Vomiting and sour Belchings. But if this distemper be protracted, and of great continuance, they turn pale by degrees, and their discolour'd Face tinged with somewhat of a yellow green Colour. Then doth their belly swell with Wind, and Flatulent Eruptions are carried upward.

the mean while one or two red blisters (a most certain sign of too much Acidity) do appear upon their chin, upon some upper part of their dy, sometimes, sc. upon both cheeks sometimes upon their chin, sometimes upon their Fore-head, or upon their neck, though sometimes lower, and the faint becometh daily worse. But he albreatheth high, and that with a kind

of snoring ; with which symptom he is always affected (especially if the Child be plump) when his Disease has gone into the Category of such as are Acute.

Moreover, he is often troubled with a slight, dry Cough, though sometimes it is strangling and suffocative: with a dry Cough, because of the sharpness and Acrimony of the Humours that continually prick the most sensible Branches of the Wind-pipe; but the choaking doth proceed from the abundance of Serous and Watry Humours, that fill up and burthen the small Vesicles of the lungs, that it cannot be cast out and discharged. But also, they being endued with a great debility and weakness of Nerves, and a superlative softness and delicacy of Constitution, they are not able to subsist with the violent trouble of Coughing, but succumb under that unnatural and excessive motion of their Breast, and their face is blackish as that of strangled people.

But, if this coagulated or posseted Food, doth fall from their

man

reach into the Intestines (as frequently doth) then Gripes or Colick-pains, greenish Excrements, and very often, most dangerous Flixes do ensue. And while this Tragedy is in acting in the lower Ventricle, these great Pains must be attended with more Dramatis, and therefore, do introduce nevers, which, if not kindly entertain'd and dexterously managed do cut short the days of a great many infants; or if the pains being not violent, but, perhaps, surrendering to whatsoever an unskilful Cure, yet both it terminate into a Bigg-belly, the most convenient thing in Nature for producing the Rickets or Kings-evil. A certain sort of tremulous mucilage or Gelly (the immediate origine of Worms) which is sometimes whitish, though sometimes of grey and yellow Colour mixed with green, is naturally, but oftner by Medicaments dexterously and skilfully admistred, purged off with the Excrements. They often rub their Nose, not only when they are troubled with Worms (as Women commonly be-

Seive) but in every Fever which hath
its rise from a corruption of Hh
mours; for any sharp Humours carri
ed upward, do affect the thin am
sensible Membranes of the Nostrill
either of young or old, in Acute
Chronick Diseases. The afore-mention
ed Gripes do continually produc
watching, disquiet and moan
which the Nurse doth as often ende
avour to allay, by giving it her Breast
that there may be some short dela
or Truce struck up, for her troubl
some business and employ. But if the
Nurse be oppressed with Poverty
home, and therefore be sometimes fo
ced to leave her Infant discharg
his Complaints in the senseless Air;
being merely mercenary (as most ord
narily she is) and not compassionat
her weeping Infant, it is frequent
troubled with some one kind of ru
ture for many years. Moreover, if
Milk or Food (while these Pains
continue) never duly digesting by
turning Acid, is posseted, so by litt
and little it becometh Feverish; th
drought is intended, his Joynts tunc
flaccid

laccid, and so the tender Infant grow-
eth daily weak and infirm. Upon the
close of all this sickness, Convulsive
Shottions and Spasms do seize upon
Members of the Feeble Infant ;
And when there is no more force and
strength in their Nerves for actuating
the Muscles of the Heart, and pro-
pounding the Blood (by the Laws of
circulation) into the Arteries, doth
putt up the White of its Eyes to the
Heavens, the proper Seat of unvio-
lent Innocency, and endeth untimely
its short life, before it hath un-
derstood the miseries of living.

If they become sick about the time
of their breeding Teeth ; they are af-
fected with a great many of the fore-
going Symptoms, and Thrushes ; Ul-
cers of the Mouth, of a fiery hotness
(a sort of white Scurf) which do of-
ten begin immediately after their
Birth, and before the growing of their
Teeth, though now and then later, yet
about this time do most prevail, and
so sometimes so blister their Mouth,
that being overspread, and every where
Ulcerated, it cannot let in the belo-

ved Breasts themselves, nor a Spoo without the greatest trouble and aver sation.

Further, the Mouths of Infants are very often so hurt and wounded witt Thrushes, that they cannot weep ne let Tears fall from their Eyes for som days; altho' they be tormented witt exceeding tenderness and intense heat of Mouth, with a great many othe Sickneses that are the ordinary Attendants of Fevers. And therefore account that change from their being dumb unto their echoing the Houl with Cries a very good sign.

Boys of greater Age tainted witt Feverish Symptoms; do for the mo part complain of their head; which pain is no Disease of it self, but sympathetick and derived from the Stomach and lower parts of the Body.

That all these and the like Symptoms do immediately proceed from the posseting and thicknes of their Food especially being greater than can be at all agreeable with the Constitution and Nature of Infants, whose Ca

als and Passages should necessarily be most fluid; and that this posseting is oftner produced from some degrees of Acidity than any other cause, is most evident from our Senses themselves and the way of Cure (which is excellently effectuated by such things as obtund Acidity, and deposite or dissolve Coagulations.)

The frequent Vomiting of that thick Gelly, and that viscid and coagulated Phlegm somewhat green, when the sickness has advanced; and their breath which hath a very sour smell, are things most evident to our senses.

That the green Colour of their Excrements is meerly from Acidity mixed with Bile, will be most evident to any who take pleasure in changing of colours into green with Vinegar and Acid Spirits. Moreover, the smell of their green Excrements being always designed Acid by the very Nurses, doth clearly demonstrate the same.

The excessive Gripes and pains in their Belly and Paleness of Face do confirm the abundance of Acidity; for

So soon as they are troubled with these Pains, they turn pale, though never so high colour'd before they were affected with this Distemper; except that sometimes their Cheeks are posseſſed with a pleasant blush, which doth easily evanish into the wonted paleness.

En passant, I shall obſerve that I do by no means hunt or ſue for that honour (if there be any ſuch) of bearing the Author of a new Hypothesis; neither think I my ſelf obliged, if I have either excogitated or eſtabliſhed one, to collect all ſorts of arguments (as is customary) though againſt my Inclination, for gaining credit to the ſoreſaid Hypothesis. Being, the chief thing in Medicine, and which can only be ſerviceable to the health of mankind, is ſuch a knowledge of Diseases as is both founded upon, and confirmed by Experience and Practice. For the other ways of explaining Phenomena's however learn'd and ſubtile they may be thought, do rather make a ſhew of an acute Sophiſter, or Philoſopher, improprieſly ſo called, or very often

often of a most ready wit ; but shall never proclaim him a truely skilled Physician, and a Man excelling in his own Trade. For all these gay speculations, which are so admir'd (as Poetical lashes) by the frisking Spirits of young Men, are seldom or never to be found but in the Brain and Fancy of their *Inventor* ; and are never so often contrived as by those, who are the most unsuccessful Practitioners. But the solid and genuine Ideas of Diseases are never to be acquired, or their truth justly to be judged or approved of, but by *practice* it self.

I know how obnoxious, and perhaps not undeservedly, this my Notion of an Acid, which I suppose to prevail in the most remarkable Diseases of Children is to the Censure of diligent considerers. Yet neither shall too stiffly, debate whether all the signs of Acidity, which subtle Men free of business and given to quibbling and strife can remember, do quadratc and exactly agree with that Notion of an Acid, which I maintain does so much abound in the Stomachs of Infants.

fants. My expectation shall be abundantly satisfied (albeit I take no great pains in polishing and displaying that Notion) if I shall be so happy as at length to demonstrate a more effectual and a more certain Method of Curing than hath been hitherto in use, and which I freely leave to the determination of such, as shall try the truth of my assertions.

Nevertheless, I shall not pass over what *Hippocrates*, without all peradventure, chief of all Physicians, doth declare at large, in his book concerning the old Medicine, about the Causes of Diseases: that, *viz.* he may more thoroughly demonstrate that all Diseases have not their rise from the first, but second Qualities. His words then are these: 'Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ζεῦδον, οὐ τὸ οὐγέδον, οὐ τὸ θερμόδον, &c. The (sc. the most famous of the Old Physicians) did not think that man was either injured with what is dry, or moist, hot or cold, and that he had no want of any of these. But they esteemed that most apt to injure which was most potent in its kind, and was above the

Con-

Constitution of Man, so that Nature
would not overcome it, and this they
endeavour'd to extirpate and remove.
But the thing that is sweetest is the most
potent amongst things that are sweet,
the bitterest amongst bitters, the sourest
amongst things that are sour, and that
of every thing, which is in the highest
degree. For they did clearly see that
these things were in Man, and that it
was these that did most annoy him. For
there is in man both Bitter, and Salt,
and Sweet, and Acid, and Austere, and
insipid, and a great many more which have
different Faculties according to their
strength and abundance: And that they
are neither perceived, nor do they of-
fend any Man, when they are duly
mixed and adjusted amongst themselves:
But so soon as any of them are sepa-
rated or do appear apart, then are they
conspicuous and do trouble and harm
Man. For all these meats, which,
being eaten, do not agree with us, and
to destroy our health, are either Bitter
and not well mixed, or Salt or Acid, or
some other way intemperate and exces-
sive; and therefore do create trouble
and

and disorder in the Body. And thereafte
 'Οὐ γὰρ τὸ δέρπιν εἴσι τὸ τὸν μεγάλην
 δύναμιν ἔχον. For it is not as it is
 Hot, that it hath so great power, but as
 it is Auster and Insipid or otherway
 doth more or less participate of the force
 going Qualities. Again, 'Ενδιαφέρεται
 δέρπιν απλῶς: men are not Feverish
 merely because of Heat, neither is it al-
 lone the cause of the Disease; for Bitter
 and Hot, and Hot and Acid, and Salt
 and Hot, and a great many more are one
 and the same; and again, Cold joyn'd with
 other Powers, &c.

From these words, and a great many
 to the same sense fully explained
 in the afore-mentioned Book, it is
 most evident, that our heavenly Old
 Man, that Star of the first magnitude;
 hath ratified, that these second Quali-
 ties, so. Acidity, Bitterness, Saltiness,
 and the like, are to be considered, as
 the chief Causes of Diseases. And
 therefore I do not doubt to add, that
 it most naturally followeth, that the
 Cure should mainly be carried on, not
 so much by destroying Heat with
 Cold, as by obtunding and blunting
 the

the Acidity, altering the Bitter, assaying the Salt, by inciding tough Humours, and rendring more compact such as are thin, by mitigating those that are harsh, and lastly, by opening the obstructed passages of the Body, and freeing them of their Stuffing.

But perhaps, it may be necessary, that I do premise something in the place of a Prognostick (as is usual) before we do attempt their Cure.

And truly, the *Prognostick*, in my Opinion, doth rather depend upon the method of Cure it self, as that is right, or wrong; as also upon the Behaviour of the Nurse, whether she over-much studieth her own fancy, and be the only wise (which, alas! is a most sad consideration) or whether, she be obedient, and doth faithfully perform and execute what is commanded her, than from the Diseases of Infants and Children. For their Fevers are very slight, neither doth their feverish Heat so much burn, as it is more properly a certain degree and advancement of Heat; except when too too curious Art which

which trusteth to, and relyeth overmuch upon these fiery and spirituall Cordials, is most unluckily brought in to their Assistance.

Corpulent and fat Infants troubled with Defluxions, and having an open Mould, are most subject to the Rickets, Chin-Cough, Kings-Evil, and almost incurable Thrushes.

Lean and Scraggy Children are of all, the most tender and very subject to the worst Fevers, *h. c.* to such as are hottest and most incensed, and most inimical to the Nervous Kind.

Children which are born by Hysteric, tender and valetudinary Mothers, which delight much in, and do continually devour unripe Fruits, and Sallads while they are with Child ; or at that time do long after such things as are Sour and Auster ; or by those who are Belly-Gods, and meer Slaves to their Stomach ; and lastly, have their Appetite depraved from whatever Causes : These, I say, do with great difficulty amend of any great Disease.

Child.

Children that keep open in their belly, have their Health better than such as are constipate.

The Spring and Summer are the best times for curing of Fevers; but the Harvest and Winter are not so.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, these epidemick Gripes of Infants are so common, being the annual Heat of the Season, (which entirely exhaust their strength) that more Infants, affected with these, do die in one month, than in other three that are more gentle.

Convulsions, or at least starting of their Nerves, coming upon Children weaken'd by some one Disease, or somewhat burn'd up with hot Medicaments, do bring, all their miseries and troubles, wherewith they are tormented, unto an end.

But as to what may appertain to the Cure of Infants Diseases, none of these Authors (for as much as I know) who have ordinarily published Volumes about those, and a great many more things that belong to the curing of Diseases, do seem to have accurate-
ly

ly enough inquired into it. Truly they have not neglected to describe very diligently a great many Diseases, to rehearse learnedly their Causes and to deliver as well their Diagnostic as Prognostick Signs. They have all trod the same path, and the most Modern (for the most part) have most implicitly and without further examination embraced the Assertions of their Predecessors.

Sylvius de le Boe has wrote the best Treatise of any that ever I did read on the Diseases of Infants, for he did valiantly maintain an Acid to be their true and general Cause, yet he partly because of his great kindness for some very Volatile Chymical Preparations, and therefore over warm and spirituous, and partly because of his almost constant use of Opiates, which he ordered for the youngest Infants (so that he was characteriz'd and distinguished by the name of the Opiate Doctor) did shake, if not totally destroy by his Practice, what he had in a great deal, most learnedly established in his Theory.

If

If we therefore, do desire to lay
any sure Foundation for the curing
of Infants Diseases; we should chiefly
use their natural tenderness and weak-
ness. And we should make such a
choice of Medicaments as may be most
convenient for these tender ones. For
the more gentle and safe these Re-
medies are which we administer, the
sooner shall the more certainly answer
our expectation. And truly, the use
of great and generous Medicaments
(commonly so call'd) hath never any
place in the curing the Diseases of
Infants. What avails the continual
burning of Fires, for the extracting
the Powers and strength of Minerals,
when their Bodies are so easily alte-
red? Prithee, what natural Harmony
can there be betwixt th' almost im-
penetrable hardness of Metals and the
craxy Softness of the Constitution
of Infants? Or how can their weak
appetite, that's scarce able to digest
their Milk and Panado that slender
bod, endure the burning Heat and
caustick Faculty of these most dele-
rious and inflaming Medicaments?

Truely

Truly, even as their food is most simple, so, in all reason, ought their Medicaments to be: not much receding from their Natural State, and very free of too too laborious Art.

Being, then, that Acidity is the chief cause of all these Diseases where with this tender age is affected, that whole Artifice of the Cure is hinged upon the defeating of the Acid. Truly, there might a good deal of mist be raised before the Eyes of Novices that the truth might not be disclosed to the sedulous Inquirers. But to be ingenuous, and if it be lawful to speak truth, and that we may not lose our Cost and Pains, whatever things do most immediately eliminate the Acid these are they that promote the Cure: and whatever serve not that design, do more or less torment and trouble the tender Bodies of these Infants.

But the right management and traitment of the Acid, is stayed up on these two Views and Intentions, First sc. That the Acid may be made fit and prepared to be cast out of the Body. 2. That the Acid thus prepar

repared, be eliminated with convenient and proper Medicaments. The one, without the other can never make a perfect Cure, but when joyned, are not only able to defeat Acute Diseases, but do much allay the dispositions to Diseases of greater continuance.

The purging of Young Children in the heighth and vigour of Acute Diseases at first view doth seem most difficult and full of hazard. But the certain advantage from the following method is Apology sufficient, after Tryal.

It's true, the Purging of people of full age in continued Fevers did shew both of danger andeldness to Novices and th' unexperienced. Notwithstanding, its eminent and happy success is much approved and made out by the late trials of the most skilled Physicians. But the incomparable and unparalleled Vanquisher of Fevers of all kinds, the most famous Practitioner Mr. Sydenham was the first that did ever communicate the benefits and advantages of Purging even in Fevers themselves;

selves; who designedly did expose in his *Monitory Schedule*, that was Printed three years ago, his Method for staving off and driving away that Epidemick Fever, which so much rageth at this time. And therefore: he has merited so much by this, and I think, no Age (so long as the art of Medicine shall flourish) can pass by his Name in silence: Who likewise did not doubt to detect with a sublime and Masculine Spirit the hurtful and deadly mischief of Dia-phoreticks over-thwartly and per-versly used not only in Forreign Countries, but amongst our selves. He hath inculcated before, in his Works Printed long ago, the great use of Purgatives for the Bastard Inflammation of the Lungs (a Disease very risched and frequent amongst us) and a great many more; and, in the Postscript added to the end of all his Works, he did place the cure of that which he called the *Winter Fever* entirely in Purging. Truly the ardent Affection of that Man, now almost sev-enty, and being most sickly and valetudi-nary;

ary, for the publick good, could not be hindred or interrupted by approaching Death; why at length he should not Communicate his most compleat and exact Observations upon this matter, in that *golden Schedule*.

But that *Purging* (though it be not enroll'd amongst the secrets of Curing, neither is accounted among the Wonders of Chymy) is amongst the best helps that the fruitful inventions of Curious Men have at any time discovered; I am induced to believe chiefly upon this account: Because, none can be in perfect health, at least, not abide therein for any time, who have not Evacuations by their belly once a day: Which natural evacuation is no less necessary for the maintaining and the preservation of Health, than our daily food or the nourishing of our Body. For the way of living doth but as much require, that the best and most succulent part of our food, be carried by the Lacteal Veins for nourishment to our Body, as that the worst and grosser

grosser part (which too long retain'd
doth cast forth hurtful, yea venemous
scents) be by Nature or Art cast
out by the common Privy of the Bodie.
Truly, Purging hath most justly ac-
quired to it self that Reputation and
Renown, that in common discourse
it alone hath the very ample, and
honourable name of Physick.

It hath been my constant custome
these last seven Years to enjoyn Pur-
ging in the Fevers of Children and
the youngest Infants, according to the
prescript of that commended Method
altho, I did set it at nought for the
People of full Age: And neither can
I express how much it did answer
my expectation and design.

Wherefore, when at first I did
seriously read th' afore mentioned Schol-
ar, I had as great joy and gladness
of Spirit, as if I had received so
signal favour from God. There-
fore, I was easily perswaded most su-
cessfully to try that method of Pur-
ging of People of full Age, who had
found before the most desired even
of it in the Feavers of young ones.

But the first Indication in the Cure of the Fevers of Infants, is to prepare the Acid aright. And it shall become most evident, that Acids must of necessity be prepared, before they can be purged off with advantage, if we will but alitt'e consider the nature of an Acid: If *viz.* we shall reflect upon its great power of Coagulating and Posseting; if, as the general cause of Obstructions, which do arise from it; if the natural tendency of all Liquors, if you do except the hot Spirituous, into an Acid; if the great trouble that Physicians meet with in the Curing of these people, whose Bodies do abound with Acidity; and, above all, if we shall consider those *Gripes* which attend the purging of these Bodies, that abound with Acidity, without preparation.

I know that this saying, *Preparation of humours*, may be read amongst great many Authors. And their design was, that the ensuing Purgative might have the better event. They did intend to attenuate gross humors, mitigate hot ones, to open the Obstructed

structed Passages, or to force them
by Diaphoreticks through the Pores
of the Skin. But they mustered
against these, I know not what great
train of Syrups, Simple distill'd Water
and a great many such trifles, which
were of no use for the designed pre-
paring or altering of the Body. And
the time which should have been spent
in subjugating the acute Disease, was
squander'd away in idleness, and in
ignorance, if not worse.

But, I think, this whatev-
er preparation had its rise, from that
common, but not throughly understood
Aphorisme of Hippocrates §. 1. N. 1.
Things Concocted, not Crude, are
to be medicated. And I do believe
that the continual wresting of this great
Canon into Senses very strange and
forreign to the purpose, is the Cause
why so many famous Physicians in
the by-past Ages have so little dreamt
of the benefit and advantage of
purging in continued Fevers. For
indeed the first beginnings of Fe-
vers (and especially after the sick per-
sons are confin'd to a warm Bed)

very often give most evident signs, Crudity; the assistant Physicians, never happy Practitioners they upon other occasions, for the most part do instantly betake themselves Diaphoreticks as their only refuge, and they are as much affrightned at the very naming and mentioning of Purging, as the *Foolish Nurses*.

Neither am I ignorant, that some Authors have had long Disputes about Purging in Feavers, as almost all other Diseases; but if I may speak my mind in few words, they have rather designed, with many words, to fill up volumes, to amuse the Minds of their Readers, and to shew their great Learning, than either illustrate or determine the Truth. Denham the great Ornament andazing Star of this Age, having a more than ordinary Masculine Spirit, and a most sublime Understanding, hath made good, h. e. hath more fully compleated by his Practice; and manifold Reasonings, that Affair, in which the other Authors have truly beaten and couzen'd the World.

The preparation of Humours by Alexipharmacks and Sudorificks in Fevers, did more further their Crudity, than Concoction. Truly, at any rate they must be said to prepare, yet no other thing, but an untimely Death, while they do more certainly procure Frenzies, Convulsions, and a great many most deplorable Symptoms, by forcing up their Crudities from the lowest parts of the Body into the Head.

If in the beginning of Feavers (whether they be Essential or Symptomatick) we shall delay, and put off till to morrow, these necessary Evacuations in the expectation of the lingering Concoction, how soon doth that too irrevocable and golden opportunity pass away? The onl time, wherein the beginning of the ensuing Cure was to be made, wherein there was sufficient strength, and in which alone there can be advantage by Evacuations, yet is spent in the Administration of Cordials at the vain and uncertain trial of the Feaver.

ver-vanquishing Medicaments of Chymists; and the Patient just w strong, endeth his days furious mad. Moreover, I assert, that notwithstanding the blind prejudice men, Evacuations duly made, do re reduce crude Urine to their ired Concoction, and the Patient to his Health, than any thing yet own to man.

The preparation then (of which I tak, is not to be essayed with eating Medicaments, properly sa ed, b.e. such as warm the Body, which upon no account are agreea- with tender Infants, or Children, on the contrary, are most hurtful. the most temperate things shall st securely absorbe the prevailing idity, by little and little they mi late Ebullitions, and become the st safe and powerful Anodynes. These are Crabs Eyes and Claws, Star-shells, of Wilks, Cuttle-bone, g-shells, Chalk, Coral, Coraline, rls, the Mother of Pearls, both Bezoars, burn'd Harts-horn,

burn'd Ivory, the Bone of a Harti
heart, the Shavings of Hart-horn,
the Unicorn's.horn, Bole Armenic:
sealed Earth, Blood stone, &c.
mong the Compounds, the Powd:
of Crabs Claws compounded, the
Goack-stone, and the Powders
making the Confection of Hyacint:
take place.

Before all, I must observe, lest the necessary liberality of Physicians toward the poor should be interrupted that these precious Medicaments brought from afar out of the Indies (as much as I could observe) have more pleasant and benign effect, than those of a lesser value, and which by wise Providence of God hath abundantly supplyed for the manifold uses of mankind.

And therefore I cannot recommend the Magisteries of any precious Stone, however they be praised by a great many. Surely, they have changed their, whatever, native Power, in such as is very Foreign. And whi-

sore were most convenient for absorbing the Acid, but being now either sweet nor sour, are only made useless by too curious Art.

Of design, have I not mention'd the pasting Accounts of Volatile Salts, whether they be Spirituous or Oleous, or of the Bezoard Mineral, lunar or solar; nor of the Spirit of Sal-aroniack or Hart's-horn; yet the use of these Spirits is not to be intirely laid aside, even for these young ones: because, they do excellently absorb acidity, but are most dexterously to be administered, because of the great Heat that attendeth them. Upon this score, our lixivial Salts, the hot Cordial Waters, as the Compound-Pæony-Water, the Plague-Water, Aqua Cœlestis, Mirabilis, the strong Cinnamon-Water, and the like, do fall much short of their wonted Fame, unless they be mixed with others, that are more temperate, in so very small a Quantity, that their burning Heat doth become altogether unperceptible to the Taste. For these

Medicaments that overheat the Body, whatever be their Fame or Inestimable Value, though they should impudently promise immortality itself; yet will they easily consume the Bodies of young ones, and by degrees disperse their natural Heat, or turn it to that which is Feaverish, and lastly become as useless for that tendre Age, as Milk and Panadoe, for quieting the craving Stomach of a Ploughman. For which Reasons, Galen most straitly bar Children from the use of his Treacle, however justly prepar'd, which tho' he so highly esteemed, that he thought it an All heal and Universal Remedy.

That the foregoing temperate Powders do absorbe Acidity, is a thing so well known, that it doth need no proof. And that they are the most safe, most certain and never failing Anodynes in the Gripes of Children, shall be evinced by giving them in a more liberal than the ordinary Dose, *b. e.* in a sufficient quantity for attaining the designed end.

nd. Moreover, I do boldly assert, that the mentioned Powders dexterously administred, do, with the same certainty that we know that the effects of Rhubarb are purgative, allay and assuage all the Pains and Disquiet of Infants from whatever Cause, except there be no hope left from whatever Remedies, because of some great Defect of the chief parts.

If in any violent Inflammation, we should let six Ounces of Blood, and twenty, at least, were requisite, why should we accuse Blood-letting useless in that Disease, when the too spare Administration of that Remedy is only to be blamed. Likewise, if one or two Ounces of the foregoing Powders, were requisite for the allaying of these pains, wherewith Infants are affected, what great success could we expect from the imperfect use of one or two Drams, when, at the same time, an Ounce is necessary? An exact knowledge of Medicaments is the slenderest, if not the meanest accomplishment of a good and skilful Physician.

The right use of Medicaments for
satisfying the designs of curing, the
adjusting both the kind and quantity
of Medicaments to the particull.
Constitution of the Patient, from
quaint Reflection upon the nature
the present Disease; the exquisit
knowledge of the Constitution, esp-
cially of people of full Age, h.
whether it be Sanguine or Melancha-
lick; and whether the Fever doth
mostly affect the Blood, or whether
Spirits be wanting and their strength
weakened by that bustle and trouble
and lastly, the right knowledge of
appointing Diet, are all more requisite
to make a good Physician, than the
most numerous Provision of Medicinal
Receipts, whence ever Collected. And
if that be not true, the Apothecary
being most Learned in Receipts will
easily excel the most Learned Phy-
sician, and his prating Servant be equa-
to his Master; and also a Nurse, or at
least, the babling and Cup-Gossi-
Women being enriched with Book

Receipts preserved from Genera-
ns, shall carry the Prize and Glory
m the most Learned Physitian and
e Apothecary, howsoever conversant
the Prescriptions of Physitians.

But that we may to our purpose, I
e to help an Infant of a Year old,
at is feaverish or tormented with
ripes (as it is for the most part)
ith these sorts of Medicaments.

Rx of the compound Powder
ff Crabs-Claws, of Pearls prepared, of
ach 3i. mix all, and make a Powder
o be divided into six equal parts.

Or Rx. of the Oriental Bezoard, of
Pearls prepar'd, of Crabs-Eyes pre-
par'd, an. 3ls. of the Species for the
Confection of Hyacinth 3i. make a
Powder to be divided after the same
manner.

Or Rx. of the simple Powder of
Crabs-Claws, 3i. of Crab's Eyes pre-
pared 3ij. of Cocheneal viij. gr. mix
all, and make a fine Powder to be

D 5 divided

divided into six Doses. Let him take one instantly, let it be reiterated (if necessity doth require it) two hours after, and henceforth every 4th hour, for the first two days, unless that Sleep intervene. Let the Powder be given in a spoonful of the following Julep, drinking another after all.

Rx of the Alexiterious Milk water
3iv. of Black Cherry Water, 3ii.
of the Compound Paeony-Water, and
Plague-Water ana 3ii. of Pearled
Sugar 3ss. mix all, and make a Julep.

Or Rx of Penny Royal Water, and
the alexiterious Milk-water, ana 3ii.
of the Syrup of Clove Gillyflower
3vi. M.

Or Rx of Sweet Almonds, freed
from their Husks, in number 30.
Contuse them in a Marble Mortar
pouring upon them by degrees, of
Barley water, of the Alexiterious milk
water, ana lib.ss. strain it, and to the
colature, add of weak Cinnamon
water 3vi. of white Sugar 3ss. M
and make an emulsion.

Sometimes I use Juleps full of Pearls,
(omitting every thing else) ordering
this

the Glass to be well shaken before they are poured out.

℞ of black Cherry Water ʒiij. of the whole Citron ʒij. Mirabilis, of Pearls prepar'd ana ʒii. of white Sugar ʒss. M. and make a Julep; of which let him have three spoonfuls before.

But if the Infant be troubled with a Cough, the mentioned Powders are to be taken more sparingly; in lieu of which, he may take half a spoonful of a thin Lohoch or Electuary.

℞ of Corallin pulveris'd of the simple Powder of Crabs-Claws ana ʒss. of the Syrup of Maiden-hair, of the Syrup of Althaea ana ʒi. of the Syrup of the Balsam of Tolu ʒss. of the water of wild Poppy Flowers ʒss. for diluting all; M. Bole Armetick is most appositely mix'd amongst these, because, it doth most powerfully stop the Defluxions that fall down upon the Lungs. The Juice of Penny-royal, in which when warmed, there is Sugar-candy dissolved, is amongst the best of Remedies.

The

The Oyl of sweet Almonds, is also very proper, if it doth agree with the taste of the Infant. Likewise vive Sulphur, or the Flowers of Brimstone (having a wonderful virtue in drying, penetrating, and discussing Humours stuff'd up in any part of the Body) mixed with such things as absorbe Acidity, are very usefull for gross and phlegmatick Constitutions. Neither hath Sulphur any hurtful or deleterious Faculty (as Crato and some other Learned Men did unjustly suspect) but is of a most preservative and expulsive Virtue, which is most opposite to Corruption of Humours.

The frequency of the Administration of these Powders, cannot be determin'd, but are to be reiterated accordingly as the Symptoms are more gentle or violent. This only I shall resume, that all the Pains, Disquiet, and Watchings of Infants, are as certainly assuaged with testaceous Medicaments, as the Pains and Watchings of older people are eased and allayed by Narcoticks.

But

But here, any who hath but the last smack of Physick may object, that the giving of these Powders is a new thing. To whom I only do plie, that indeed, the foolish, spare and niggardly use of these Medicaments, hath been known too long, and to too too many; but that never any did inculcate either so reiterated, or so great Doses of them, nor yet the ensuing necessity of purging. There's a known Story (and any man may draw the parallel with ours) of a certain merry Man, who when he had boastingly defyed the Bystanders, to fix an Egg upon either of its ends, neither any of them, after a great deal of Trial, could see through, or unriddle the Mystery, till he himself, breaking a little both ends off the Egg, in a trice removed all their Astonishment, and at the same time made them break forth into laughter. For when it was known, it did become most easy to the whole Company.

I order them to be purged upon the third day, after I am called, ~~and~~ the Small-Pox, Measles or Scarlet Feaver do appear, and Infants of one Year after this manner.

Rx of the Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb 3ii. of the best Rhubarb Powder, gr. xv. or 3i. of the Aromatic Milk-water 3i. or of small Cinnamon Water, gut. xxx. to dilute all. M.

Or **R**x of the Syrup of Purgim Thora 3iis. or 3ii. of the Powdered Diasenna gr. viii. M.

Rx of the Countess of Warwick Powder, as it's describ'd in the late Edition of the London Dispensatory: in the rest under the name of the Cornachine Powder, gr. vi. Let him have it in a spoonful of black Cherry Water, sweetned with a littlet Sugar.

Rx of sweet Almonds, No. iii; Con-
tuse them in a Marble Mortar, pour-
ing upon them by degrees 3i. of Bar-
ley, or of any other simple Water.
Dissolve in the Colature 3iii, or 3iis.
of the best Manna. M. and make a
purging Emulsion.

Rx

Rx of lenitive Electuary 3*iiij.* or *ijij.*
dissolve it in 3*iiij.* of the alexiterious
Milk Water.

For irregular Symptoms arising
from a great corruption of Humours,
do very much use gr. *vi.* of the black
Mineral afterward described, or gr.
v. of sweetned *g* with as much of
the Flowers of Brimstone mixed to-
gether in a Glass Mortar, and given
at Night in some pleasant Syrup,
purging the next day.

If the sick Infant be three or four
years old, or hath passed the hazard
of breeding Teeth, and especially if
there be any considerable suspicion
of Worms or Putrefaction of Humours
for some time contracted, there is
nothing better than a Bole of that
Powder last mentioned, and it may
be made with Marmalade of Quin-
ces, or confected Orange Peel, pulped
through a Hair-Searce.

These kind of Boles do very much
avail for those, who are ordinarily
constipate in their Belly, and are
not easily purged; in as much as
they do prepare, so that the Purga-

tive which is ordered the next day hath a better and easier Operation..

I do sometimes also order the following Plaister, or the like, to be applyed upon the Navel.

℞ of the best Aloes from Socotra 3i. of the leaves of Savine, of the tops of the lesser Centaury, of the Flowers of Chamomile made into a Powder ana ʒi. of Venice Turpentine as much as is sufficient to make all into a Plaister. Spread a little of the Plaister *de Cymino* upon its Margine, that it may stick faster to that place.

Of all Purgatives there are none more innocent, and that are more agreeing with Infants, than the well known and very much used Rhubarb, which pleasantly and safely doth remove the Subject matter of the Feavers of these tender ones, which doth easily purge and strengthen their Stomach and whole Body loaden'd and oppressed with vicious Humours, and which, upon that account, doth best agree with Infants, Boys, teeming Women, old People and such

are weak through any Disease. truly, Rhubarb doth more justly merit the Title of a Hiero or sacred Medicament, than Aloes, so exceedingly commended by the Ancients and more Modern, which has got the first place, and kept for the Basis of all the Shop-Pills ; which indeed doth sometimes deserve very great Praise, upon the account of its remarkable Bitterness, yet it doth not unjustly undergo some Tache and Dishonour, because of its Acrimony, Sharpness, and its excessive Heat, which it doth communicate to the Body.

A Powder like the former is, after the operation of some gentle Purgative, to be given at night ; and thereafter are to be reiterated three or four times, at a convenient season, for two days more ; and upon the third the Purgative is to be given, the quantity of which may, now, be known by the operation of the former.

These things being done aright, the most grievous Symptoms do ordinarily disappear ; or at least, are so

so much allayed, that the Patient who was just now in great danger, is exeeded from the least suspition by better Health.

The same method (under what ever Form) of preparing and purring off the Humours, may be taken with Children of more years, only Doses and Quantities of Medicament are to be discreetly changed.

You must observe, that the first Purge we give to Children in Fevers, be not only gentle, but also of a lesser Dose than usual; and that sometimes, in case of a bounding Belly, a very mild Clyster made of 3*iv.* of Cows Milk sweetned with Sugar, and to which is added a little Salt, is to be injected on the night that immediately precedeth the first Purgative.

Moreover, if the Purgative shall prove too weak, it may be sharpened with 3*i.* or two of the Crystal Tartar, dissolved in some spoonfulls of weak Oat-broth, or the like.

But you must especially take care, that you only use pure and well-prepar'd

ur'd Crystal of Tartar, and not that which is adulterated, and is commonly sold, and which is little better than crude Tartar it self.

If any great Sicknes doth betake an Infant that is fat, plump, and of very moist Constitution, which easily both degenerate into an Acid (and especially in Winter) so that the four Corruption cannot entirely be de- feated by twice Purging after the foregoing manner; then, you must persist in the same method, until the sickness doth quite evanish: But that the space of one or two days must be allowed for the taking of these Powders, that alter Acidity.

Neither could I ever observe any inconveniency or bad consequence attend so frequent Purging; but the strength that was formerly lost, did seem to be renewed.

Only, you must beware, that in the purging of Infants, upon no occasion whatever, you give any Purgative that may master its strength.

Wherefore, I cannot pass by what Hippocrates, the greatest master of Physick,

Physick, doth learnedly declare, in his Book about Purging Medicines; by not so well understood. Whoever then, are seized with strong Fevers are not to be purged until the Fever doth remit. If otherwise, yet not within fourteen days. For their Flesh and Stomachs, being they are hot, receive the Medicament, and are not purged; the Fever increaseth, the Colour is ruined, and they have a sores of Kings-Evil. For when the Bile chafed and put in motion, the sick Person will neither sup nor drink, but loathes every thing, and very ofte dieth. But, if he survive that time and his Fever doth remit together with the operation of the Purgative, he recovereth. Wherefore, we ought not give purging Medicines in violent Fevers. But if any do want them, you may give an infusion by Clyster, often as you list. For in that, there is less hazard.

We may observe from these words of our Master: 1. That he doth speak concerning the Fevers of those of full Age, which are usually great and

and most ardent, but are not to be understood of those of Infants and children, which are naturally gentle, and not so easily inflam'd. 2. That the purging Medicines in his time were most violent, strong and poysous, *Elaterium, Colocynth, Hellebor*, and *the like*, but the great part of our Lives that are most gentle, yea most imperate, if some of them be not actually cold, were as unknown to the wise men of that Age, as the Antipodes, the new world, or lastly the art of printing. 3. That *Hippocrates* doth speak of Feavers in their natural state and condition, and as they are left to themselves, even as his Descriptions of epidemick Diseases truly and accurately contain it; neither must he be understood, after what manner the art of the following, especially of the present Ages (however things present be ill spoken of by the Envious) being promoted and made more perfect (which our Posterity, if I be not in a huge mistake, will most thankfully bring into remembrance) at length hath taught, how to prepare aright, that

that they may be purged off, and ver
much allay or totally to overcome the
Fury, by liberally bleeding such, as are
of full Age, upon the day that precede
th the Purging. 4. You must consider that *Hippocrates* doth teach in thi
place, that if he who is affected with
Fever hath taken a purgative, and
perhaps, doth escape the hazard to
that day; shall instantly, h.e. at that
same very time be restored to his
Health. Which I have often obser
ved to be true, and that Feverish Boy
have shaken off all the Symptoms o
their Fevers, after the first Purgative
hath ended its operation, but especi
ally in the spring time or Summer.

These things then being premised,
I say that *Hippocrates* did judge aright
of the deadly effects of Purging Me
dicaments, as those of his Age, being
very strong, were unskilfully given in
hot Fevers, not having let blood be
fore hand. But, we take a sooner
and more secure method for the recov
ering them to health, if blood be li
berally let of those of full Age, and
especially

especially if they be of a Sanguine or
Fist constitution, upon the day that
cedeth the purging; or if the bo-
s of young ones be prepared with
aceous Medicaments and such as
blunt the Acid, that the chief
se of the Fever may the better be
erly purged off, than can be, by
atever Cordials or Diaphoreticks.

But the true and chief reason, why
giving in Acute Diseases hath been so
thought of, by very learned Physi-
cians, seemeth to me (quietly and un-
thumb) to be this: because *viz.*
they did drive, as people speak,
plough before the Oxen, b.e. they did
urge before bleeding, or at least
wing no thought of it, where it was
t requisite, did rashly give some one
the strongest Purgatives.

Albeit, that any notable Transla-
on of the subject matter of the Fever
to the Lungs, and Chin-coughs,
advise Blood-letting for the young-
Infants, yet it is most evident, that
is not a Remedy naturally conveni-
ent

ent for them, neither is it more contradictory and unsitting for this more tender, then decrepit Old Age. And therefore its help is not to be invoked for all the Diseases of Infants, except in the Chin-coughs, or any other Coughs that do attend and are co-comitants of Fevers that do suddenly begin; and unless for grievous contusions, which do sometime occur. For it is not supposable that Infants, being nourished with thin and slender Food, should be affected with a true Plethora, howeyer florid they be. They do all abound with Humidity, which is easily changed into a Præter-natural Acid, the cause of all these Diseases. Neither can I be made to believe that blood-letting can alter and correct an humid Constitution, especially when it hath already degenerated into Acidity.

There are some who, through obstinate itch of contradicting, and blame and accuse the use of Blood-letting even for people of full Age. And these are the Through-followers and Discipli-

Sciples of peaceable *Helmont*, that
st trusty Friend of the Old Medi-
c; these happy and fortunate
irs to so great Secrets, of which nei-
r Physick or the Common-Wealth
e been worthy. It's they, *viz.*
o have succeeded to a not common
e of Chymistry, unknown to all
lled Physicians, but which produ-
h wonderful Effects to these Philo-
phers by the fire.

All testaceous Medicaments do wonderfully dry, and, therefore, are very proper for the curing of these seases which proceed from too much Humidity, and for these Constitutions which so much abound with it. But the Constitution of boys is most humid, because it is of all the most delicate and soft. But they are also somewhat stringent, which is lost by burning, & thereby do they assume a good deal of Acrimony and Hotness, which are most evident in Quick-lime, and a great many more Chymical Medicaments. But they do also most powerfully blunt and defeat Acidity, which naturally attendeth the corruption

of Aqueous Humidity, as Heat doth
Fire. Moreover, testaceous Medicaments
do not at all warm their tender
bodies; which consideration doth easily
induce me to prefer them to all
ther in the cure of Infants Diseases.

But there are other things for which
I recommend the use of Testaceous
Medicaments for Children. The
Stomach is endued with a devouring
and insatiable sort of Ferment, which
delicate and liquid Food cannot still
quiet for any time. Being it must
be blunted with Butter which swims
long upon the upper Orifice of the
Stomach, or be nourished with Panada
or Pudding, which are not easily car-
ried out of the Ventricle. And I have fre-
quently observed sick children feeble
and dull, only because they were no-
rished with too thin and liquid Food.
Wherefore, testaceous Medicaments
are, upon many Accounts, very agree-
able with the Nature and Con-
stitution of Children; neither do
they do that change or alteration made
by them, in the Stomach, wear off
soon as that which is made by Liquor
Medicines.

Th

That I may say nothing of very many Fowls, which, when drooping by a depraved Appetite, have been covered by Sand cast amongst, and hallowed down with their Food, as Poultry-women do very well now.

By testaceous Medicines, I do not mean strictly those made of Shells, or Coral also, Corallin, both the Beards, and the like, which are known to absorbe Acidity, and are of the same nature, although they be quite another Origine.

These Medicaments have been much used by Physicians, but their use, as adjusted to Children's Constitutions, was either altogether unknown, or was of very small help and vantage. For their too large Dose, was truly the cause, why Physicians, in the Watchings and Pains of Infants, fled from these sure and safe Remedies, unto Opiats, which are by far the more dangerous, if not hurtful and diametrically opposite to their Nature and Constitution.

And I cannot but relate, how
was once mocked by a very famous
Physician upon this account: Wh
viz. at my desire he was called for
sitting in the cure of a Noble Child, t
Heir of very great Possessions, w
was ordinarily entrusted to my care
and at that time was sick of a m
dangerous Fever, and when,
proposing a Narcotick instantly to
be given, unexpectedly found me in
fractory to his design; You, said he
if so you be resolved, do seem to pra
tise after a way that's obsolet and out
of fashion; to whom I replyed; That
did not, neither would I ever practise
for Children as is now the custom. B
eing, I do as surely, yea more cer
tainly (unless I be entirely dece
ived) and, at least, more safely all
all their Gripes, lessen their Watch
ings, and asswage their Pains, by t
fore-going Medicaments, than any c
do (however they esteem Narcotick
by these kind of Remedies, given wi
the greatest hazard of their life.

I know no such mad admirers of piats that ever recommended their use for the weakest Constitutions; though some, even in this case, have verily tryed their strength, Remembering, perhaps, the proverb, *at dead Men tell no Tales.* But being the Pulse of Infants is of all the most weak, their Constitution naturally the most tender, and their strength very infirm, I cannot conceive, why any should make choice of uncertain and dangerous Medicaments for the curing of Infants Diseases, when safer, and the most safe may be as easily purchased.

This also I shall add, that scarce any of their Maladies however tormenting, did require the least tasting of Narcoticks, properly so called, ever since I had sufficient knowledge of the most anodyne, yea so poriferous power, for Infants, of these testaceous Medicaments; providing, they be given in quantity sufficient for attaining the Design.

But as no Opiats are to be approved, for Infants Diseases, so neither can I recommend any liberal use of these hot Medicaments, however Iutiferous and cordial they be in the Name. For the word Cordial has been curiously and with abundance artifice contrived for the soothing all the Gay-women, for the taking Country-women, who, very often dwell far from skilful Physicians ; ff good Matrons who, with so great honour, use these Cordials for all Diseases in their Eleemosynary Practice ; and lastly, for pleasing the ignorant upon all occasions. For who could experience any evil by the taking of a Cordial ? Yet it may be a question among Learned Physicians, whether of those who have ended their days by a natural Death, more have truly died by Diseases or by these Cordials. It is most certain, that whatever things do encrease the Symptoms of the Disease, augment Drought, make the Tongue dry , or intend the Feverish Heat, are of all, least convenient.

for, and agreeing with that tender Age, that can give no resistance to any Injury that is offer'd unto it. And truly, I have always found sunny, that I say not deadly, mistakes tend that hot guiding of Infants, when I could never observe the least conveniency from the frequent use of these temperate Medicaments.

But any may object, that Obstructions must of necessity be produced by the use of these hard and almost dry Medicaments, and that these things should render their most tender Constitution, and the most small passages of their Body very subject thereunto.

But that we may the better obviate this Objection, you must remember, that the genuine Parent of all Obstructions is an Acid Distemper, which Infants do frequently contract from the coldness of the Air and the tenderness of their Constitution, however delicate and pure their Food be. And therefore, whatever things

do correct, mitigate or blunt the Acid Indisposition, or can dissolve Coagulations (all which, these without the least addition of Heat are most fit to remove Obstruction and the great Train of Symptoms which proceed from that Cause.

Others perhaps will accuse me that I do too easily pass by the most famous Doctrine of the Crisis and that I may seem to forget the computation of critical Days, so nicely instituted by the Ancients, and much commended to this day, by such as admire only things that are past understanding. Therefore, I say, being the Crisis is only a sudden change in the Disease, either to Health or Death, it doth entirely depend, for as much as I can observe upon the method of Cure (especially in these tender ones, of which we speak) and is hastned or produced by the industry or unskilfulness of Art. For, being the Cure is mainly stayed upon general Evacuations duly made, these Crudities which are the

the cause of Fevers, are sooner removed than at any other time, partly the Morbifick Matter is immediately eliminated, and the rest exceeding the natural strength, giveth way Medicaments dexterously administered. But, when the Humours are agitated, and the Spirits driven to greater confusion by Diaphoreticks and Cordials so called, and the whole dress left upon Clysters, which never pass the gross Tripes in perfect strength, as the Concoction so the Crisis, is too late, if ever to be expected, after so learned and so solemn a Train of Medicines.

But lastly, a Crisis, methinks, is nothing else than the last effort of Nature, to evacuate with all its power the morbid Matter by convenient Passages. And that hapneth very often with us by sweating, because of the Cross use of warm Guiding. Though very often by bleeding at Nose, by Stool, by Vomit, and sometime by Urine. All which, so sufficiently prove, that Nature her self,

self, the best and wisest Physitian did never design or endeavour any other way of judging Fevers, than by timely *Evacuations*.

There are many things variously written and maintained by Arguments in this Learned Age, concerning the use of Precipitating Medicaments in Physick, as that all Diseases wherewith man is affected might easily be over-come, and cured off, if we had a perfect knowledge of the proper and specifick Precipitating Medicine fitted to every Disease. But you must observe, that we are speaking of the Acute and Feaverish Distempers of Children, which quickly determine of their life; and not of those that are lasting, which give greater delay to the Curer, and do more safely allow of a curative Tryal of the new Powers of things. Again, Precipitation is the separation of the grosser parts, which the strength of a dissolving Acid do hang imperceptible in any clear Liquor untill they fall to the ground, being

ing freed of their Bonds, by the
elp of such things as defeat the Acid.
moreover, the *Crudity*, which we
instantly see in Fevers, is, methinks,
the genuine off-spring of prevailing
Acidity; and the concoction a sign
of its being defeated, and overcome
by Nature. And therefore artificial
impurging bringeth to the ground of
the Body these Cruelties which were
carried upward, and seemeth more
properly than all other Medicaments
precipitate, that at length they
may be cast out by Urine or Stool.
But also, whatever other kind of
Medicaments (tho some airy meta-
physical Brains, Philosophers, as they
call themselves, do think quite other-
wise) is endued with a Precipitating
faculty, yet scarce doth it, in any
easure, produce that effect, but as
is *Cathartick*. For neither must
be thought that Precipitation can
easily be performed in a Body
of divers parts, various Juices and
Lumours, and of so many Passages
and Windings, as a Juggling Chy-
alist, by pouring in Liquors of differ-
ent

rent sorts, doth wonderfully change their Colours, or so soon as he doth make his Precipitations, called Micti gisteries. Being, then, that Fevers do assault the vital and upper parts and so leave no time for uncertain and dangerous Trials, it becometh wise Physitian not only to appear and allay the subject matter of Fevers with fictitious and precipitating Medicines of no value, but with all speed to root it out, with such as are true and genuine, h. e. by timely Evacuations.

But being it has been, yea is, the custom of many famous Physitians to hasten the defeat of Fevers by Sudorificks, it may much concern us to add something upon that subject.

So soon as they observe any person seized with an Epidemick Fever, immediately they dream of, I know not what sort of Malignity, and this they constantly strive to expel with very hot preserving and sweating Medicaments. In the meanwhile, the gentle meek, and not at all unruly Fever

... the very cure is (if at all) rendred
Malignant. For when the Serum, the
common Vehicle for carrying the
Blood through the Veins and Arteries,
is consumed by untimely Sudorificks,
it is no wonder that the grosser parts
of the Blood are interrupted in their
motion, and do a little Stagnate; and
that thereby, the Pulse be weakned,
and doth become unequal, surging,
remulous, crawling, and intermit-
ting; and upon the same Account, the
Irine be but little & very crude; and
lastly, that *Freckles*, *Purple Spots*, and
sometime *Pestilential Blemishes*, (the
mudry degrees of a forming or form-
ed *Gangreen*) the chief marks of
Malignity do appear. And the con-
stitution, which a little before, was
endued with much moisture and a be-
nign warmth, is now dried, burn'd
up, and altogether parched, with
the excessive heat of this warm guid-
ing; so that thereby, there doth nei-
ther remain a sufficient quantity of
Lympa, which is designed to bedew
the parts, neither can the Blood, be-
ing now thick, and stagnating every
where,

where, flow or move longer through the Vessels to continue the course of Circulation for preserving Life.

But I shall only offer to the consideration of these, who will retain and are blindly in love with that unhappy notion of *Malignity* (considering that it is a word that safely cloaketh the deadly consequences of their daily ignorance) the common practice amongst the *Turks*, as I was informed by very honest Merchants, unlearned indeed, but truly rational, and most natural for the cure of the Plague it self, the greatest of all *Malignant Fevers*, by the Juice of *Limons* largely drunk in Broath, by constant eating confectioned *Limon Peel*, and by a Drink much used amontg hem, called *Sherbet*, and in plain *English*, by nothing else than a cool Diet; in as much as *Mithridate*, the *Treacle of Andromachus*, the Root of the *Virginia Dragonwort*, and the great Train of our hot Medicaments, are most luckily, all together unknown to, or in very small esteem with them. Neither then,

is it any wonder that the *Plague* (so terrible to an English Man) doth make no so great havock among them, as a gentle Fever in Learned Countries.

How silly and childish is it for Physicians to call Fevers *Malignant*, because *Smittle* and *contagious*. For, if *Contagion* did necessarily indicate or prove the existence of *Malignity*, how evidently should we read the *Itch*, in the *Category* of *Malign Diseases*. In which, tho neither strength doth fail, is the *Appetite* lost, or the *Urine* or *Pulse* differ in any thing from these in healthy People; and lastly, in which the *Animal* and *Natural Functions* are intire. Surely, Diseases which have any great *Inflammation*, are not altogether free of *Contagion*; as the *Plague* it self, of which I speak, as the *Small Pox*, as the *Measles*, as the *Chin-Cough* of Infants, and other Diseases of that kind, which reckon their Being from intense *Inflammation*.

But

But as to what may be said of Sudorificks for Fevers. I do not deny but that either natural or artificial Sweating may be of very great use in the beginning of Fevers, when the Pores of the Skin are only a closing and when the sensible or insensible Perspiration are interrupted. But the Sudorificks you are to use, should be temperate, and not such as create inward Burning. Neither should they be dry or so spirituous as to add Fire to the Flame, but *Liquid* and *Culinary*, which may supply an abundance of matter for forcing out the Sweat, and may provoke it, not with its essential, but outward heat.

There is one thing very well worth our notice, neither at all beside the purpose, which I cannot pass by. That Fever, *viz.* which raged last year, and whose History I shall just now give in few words, was also called *Malignant* by some Physicians, who are very well known by their great use of Diaphoreticks.

A sort of Fever (with which who-
er were effected, did mostly com-
ain of slight pains which seized all
eir Joints by course, of a pain of their
head, especially of the fore-part, and
mostly of a kind of Giddiness) was so
Epidemick from the middle of *May*
this last year, for some weeks,
that I did never observe any such,
upon whatever account, or in any
Season of the Year. A great many
whole Families were affected with
that Fever at the same time, that
scarce one of many could eschew
that general Calamity. But the be-
ginning of this so Epidemick Fever,
did truly seem to me to have its
rise, from the changeableness of the
Season of that Year, the sensible Per-
piration of the Body, being then
stopped, and the Pores which were
very open, being shut up on a sudden
by the excessive Heat of some days
astily changed into Cold. This one
thing we may observe, that never
were there so many Sick at one
time, and never so few died. All
indeed, that were sick of this Fever
did

did recover Health, as well by wrong as right ways of Curing, by Blood letting, *viz.* by Purging, by Sudorifics, by all the Womens Cure: whether they were Culinary or Medicinal, by staying at home for som time, by going abroad, by riding or any other Exercise, in time of any trouble, and when free of all care and lastly, by doing any thing, or not doing. But if any died in this most gentle Disease, they were young men of very hot Constitutions, and abus'd with these Spirituous Sudorifics. The only thing we may yet observe upon this Head, is, that we should fear, that the nature of this Fever which was so gentle and benign, and which was so easily defeated as well by improper as healthful Remedies, shall, perchance, have cruel and deadly effects: Truly, these Gay Women and Common Quacks, may expect in vain that desired Success from their Cordials, and I know not what sweating Medicines (when another season of the year shall be very opposite to their Cure, and any Fever

Leaver shall appear attended with
very terrible Symptoms) they seem'd
to have approved in a most gentle
manner and in the Spring, a time much
favouring whatever ways of Curing.

Before we do bring some Examples
of Cures performed by the benefits
of my method, I will adjoyn some
things that do belong to the most
ordinary Symptoms of Infants; lea-
ving to the curious, such as are com-
monly to be found among the Au-
thors.

Among the many Diseases that do
threaten sore the life of Infants, there
is none that produceth so many grie-
vous Symptoms as their laborious and
difficult breeding of Teeth. The
ickness of nine months (which may
more justly be thought the Source of
anumerable Miseries, than the womb)
doth not expose Mothers to greater
hazard, than Breeding-Teeth doth
their Off-spring. For, being the
Gums of these tender Ones are fre-
quently inflamed, after the same man-
ner

ner as the other parts of the Body, such as are of full Age (whence come these most ardent Fevers) because the Teeth cannot arise from these small holes, we need not wonder that their tender Bodies are so disquieted with so many most grievous Feverish Symptoms. From the same Fountain do arise their *Colick*, *pain*, *Watchings*, *Disquiet*, *Flux* or *Constitution* of the *Belly*, their *Green Vomits* and *Excrements*, the *Thrushes*, *Feverish Convulsions*, and the like; all which do easily yield and surrender to, almost, the same method (having always respect to their Age and the violence of the Symptoms) of allaying and temperating the Acid, and after purging it off; except, that the Disease shall change its nature from one which by its continuance, giveth time to the cure, into such as is Acute, be very complicat'd and hath taken sure footing in the best parts of the Body, that it cannot be cured; or these Evils be twisted in, and breed with the first Life of the miserable Infant.

There is a Twofold time, trouble-
some to Infants in the Breeding of
Teeth: The first is, when the Tooth
sayeth to break out of the Jaw-
bone; and in which, the outward
part of the Gum is circumscribed
ith a sort of white Circle without
ny Smelling. The other is, when the
Tooth becometh bigger and larger
continually swelleth the Gum, maketh
inflammation, and doth endeavour to
break through with all its force. The
Chyrurgeons do unskilfully cut the
Gums of the Infant, in this first effort
of breeding Teeth, as well as in the se-
ond, that, *viz.* the Teeth may more
easily break through, so the Wound
is promiscuously inflicted without any
necessity, and very often with as little
help, when upon the second occasion
(which should be diligently observed)
it is only requisite.

There is something else to the same
purpose not unworthy our observing.
That, *viz.* some Chyrurgions, when
they are ordered to lay open the
Swelling Gum, do it with a common
Laneet;

Lancet; which hath ruined a great many. For being a Cicatrix is easily induced upon a Wound made by this thin Instrument, neither doth there any hole abide, through which the Tooth may break, so this operation is altogether useless, and all other Remedies are neglected for the time. Physicians, therefore, should take care, that this *Incision* be made with a more convenient Instrument whether that be a *Pen-knife*, or another, which riseth in the back like a *Razor*.

Being *Thrushes* do proceed from the sharp Vapour of that inward Flame, which doth fret and pinch the tender Skin of their mouth, even as the other inward parts of the Body we should only make choice of those things that do most powerfully defend and blunt this Acrimony. But Garums and Medicines for washing the Mouth are of no use in this case For Infants can, by no means, wash their Mouth, unless it may be thought to be done accidentally in the swallow in

g down ; because every thing that's
ven them to wash with, must go fur-
er ; yea, that very Humour which by
oughing, is cast into their Throat,
mediately falleth into their Sto-
ach, if it be not attended with
omiting. Neither is that stuff,
hereof Gargarisms are made, so
tirely innocent, that they can safely
given to Children. It's certain,
at these *Thrushes* (however they
sturb or hinder their Sucking) shall
be removed by Testaceous and gently
or ging Medicaments ; neither do I
see, why we should too learnedly
use so great Art for the attaining of
at Design, when fewer and more
mple Remedies may have these most
fe and excellent Effects.

But the reason, why the superfice
of the mouth is so convenient for the
roducing of *Thrushes*, when no parts
se of the Body are blistred, is, be-
ause the same Skin which cloatheth
the mouth, is communicated by a con-
nued Series by the Gullet unto the
stomach. Wherefore, these sharp
Vapours,

Vapours, which do proceed from the preternatural Effervescency of the Body about the Hypochondres, as carried upward, as from a Caldron by the vent of the mouth; and very easily communicate their blemish to the membrane of that part. Therefore doth the delicate taste of the tongue so readily distinguish all relishes. Lastly, upon this account, are Physicians, by their looking upon the Tongue, able to judge of the prevailing temperament of the Body.

The Flux of Infants proceeding from a mixture of Humours falling down into the Intestines, or from a swelling of Bile with an Acid, which is in great abundance in that place, neither to be arrested by Astringents properly so called, or *Narcoticks*. For *Astringents*, do cause a reflux of these sharp Humours upon the more noble parts; which doth cast such, as are of the most humid and fluid Constitution, into the greatest danger of their life. *Narcoticks* indeed do allay, for some time, the furious swelling

swelling of the Humours, that, as often, they may afterward break it, with greater force. Moreover, the delicate strength of these young children, and which is much weakened by the Disease, is seldom able to endure the mighty operation of Oats, but with the greatest hazard. but such Medicines as do appease that sharpness, the great spring of all their trouble, are given with greater safety, & are more agreeing with their constitution. Though the use of *Dia-
cordium* and the like, which do consist of both these sorts of Medicines, be in such cases (where there no Fever) of very great use and advantage; yet it is well known, that these do not want their danger in the fevers of Infants: and that *Chalk*, *Mall*, *Pearls*, and others of that kind which mitigate these unruly Humours, without the kindling of new heat, that at length they may be purged off with Rhubarb, are of wonderful use for the overcoming of these Symptoms, and bringing a more safe Relief.

It is most evident, that they are of as great use in Vomiting as Fluxes: For so long as that which is the trouble lodgeth in the Region of the Stomach, and Acidity doth most exert its power in the first Passages these Medicines do impart what strength they have, pure and intire unto the Ventricle: Vomits, the Salt of Vitriol, Vomiting wine, Bæticke Tartar, &c. seem to some, by far, preferable to all other Mediciness but if considerations from their tender Age, and great feebleness have any place in giving of Vomits, and if the easie solution and purging of Coagulations can be procured effectually enough, yea, more safel by things that offer no violence to Nature, and bring the life into no danger, than by Vomiting or Stupifying Medicines; truly a prudent Physician will abstain from, and abhor all such.

Neither do they only avail in a Fluxes, but for the Gripes of Infant from whatever cause; for which the

ey are not only excellent, but Pro-
r and Specifick, if there be any
ch; I do not think the *Jesuits Bark*
he best of all the Medicaments of
is Age) more Specifick for Inter-
mitting Fevers, neither *Opium* (that
her famous Medicine) more pro-
rly to allay *Watching* and *Pains*, than
these afore-mention'd *Testaceous Medi-
cines* do the *Gripes* of Infants. For albe-
any curious person may perhaps find
nong th'almost innumerable Experi-
ents that do happen, by so many
firmities borrowed from Mothers,
the great variety of Constitutions,
one single instance here and there,
at may impugn my Hypothesis, yet,
at is to be entirely attributed to the
onstitution very much depraved,
and not to any defect of the strength
the Medicine. It is most certain
that the *Bark* it self, commended all
e World over for a Specifick, is
ot altogether convenient for *Asth-
atick* people either affected with an
intermitting or remitting Fever. Yet
is most deservedly esteemed the
est of Specificks for Diseases of that
F 2 kind,

kind, and especially for those
the first.

Yea, our *Testaceous Medicines*,
which if you add a little *Castoreum*
shall be found of more innocent
culties, and to have greater force
against Convulsions (or Epilepsies, w
ry often improperly, so called) either
from the decay of strength, or from
the sharpness of the morbisick Ma
ter, extimulating the Nerves (how
ever they have hitherto been thoug
trifles, and of no value by some) that
either the *Antiepileptick Waters* which
warm, very much, these tender ones
or the *Volatile Spirits* which, like
fire, break through all the parts
of their Body, and which very often
do produce most ardent Heat from
very small beginning. For being
the inward coat of the Stomach
wholly Nervous, and, therefore, the
fitter to transmit the virtue of the
Food and Medicaments into the in
ward parts of the Body, and being
the Spirits of this, as these of the
other parts of the Body are irrit

ed, and set on irregular motions; think it most necessary, that the cure be performed with these Remedies, which absorbe the Acrimony that offends the Nerves, and truly allay the tumult of the Spirits, and induce sleep without stupefaction, and not with such, as make greater Confusion and encrease that Heat which so much aboundeth.

Very many things esteem'd Specificks for *Convulsions* (whose Names I conceal, being they are most common in the mouths of all) have been commended as well by the greatest Authors, as the most famous Practitioners. Yet their Vertues (for as much as I could observe) did never answer my expectation. In the Convulsive Paroxysms of Infants, seeing they do constantly arise from the sharp Matter of the preceding Grips, that doth vellicate the Nerves, those things which obtund, allay or blunt the Acid without any new heat or warm'th of Body, and those which carry off the Acidity, thus De-

feated and despoiled of all its Angle
shall at length, after all other thin
tried in vain, be found only of su
fficient force for vanquishing this fo
midable Symptom.

I had a great confirmation of th
assertion, in the Daughter of Jam
Lowry, a Girl scarce a year old
who was seized with the greatest
the most violent, and most frequen
Convulsions that ever I did see, whic
had disquieted her Lips, Eyes, Joint
yea and all her Body with very sru
intermission for many days before
visited her. She was very pale and
a most formidable aspect, her Belly
was constipate, and the little that wa
cast out was very green. She howl
ed with a high voice, for as muc
as her strength seem'd to be, lay down
so that she raised the compassion
of the Neighbourhood. During al
these Convulsions and Colick pangs, she
scarce consumed a Spoonful of Food,
but was sustained by some sort of *Cor
dial*. I assisted and happily cured
this miserable Infant with no other

Me

Medicaments, but some Ounces of
Crabs-eyes, mixed with *Crystal of*
Tartar. She was constrained to swal-
low down a scruple or more of this
nest simple powder, every hour, in
Pennyroyal Water, or the like; after
the frequent giving of them, she fell
upon sleep, and had these Convulsions
much lessened. I ordered a Cly-
ster of sugared and salted Milk to
be frequently injected; until at
length, the *Crystal of Tartar* (which
doth not only purge very gently,
but is also, very aperient, if it be
taken in sufficient quantity) had made
way for it self down ward. By these
few and no greater Train of Medi-
cines, was this Infant, seemings devo-
ted to Death, unexpectedly indeed,
recovered to perfect Health. But I
do not understand (that I may quietly
say so) why we should further tor-
ment these tender Ones vexed with
Convulsions, and destroyed with
Watching and Disquiet, with Ves-
catories applied to their Neck or
other Parts, being that kind of re-
medy seemeth more proper and de-

F 4 signed

signed to rouze from stupefaction
those that are affected with
Coma.

Why may not I add that, since
I first used this commended method
for the curing of Infants, at my first
entry I have seen many seized with
Convulsions, and some so weakn'
with them, that they had no strength
to swallow down any kind of Me-
dicament, but that I do not remem-
ber of any of these tender ones, than
being perfectly cured by the use of
these Powders, ever suffered a Re-
lapse.

The *SmallPox* and *Measles* of Infants
being, very often, a gentle and calm
effervescency of the Blood, they are
not so sick, when neither the assistance
of Physicians is desired, nor the great
Skill of the Nurses, who think so
well of themselves, is craved. But
when the unruly force of the Blood
doth i fly require the help of the
Physician, the *Testaceous Medicaments*
so frequently spoken of, have the
same effects with *Children*, that Nar-
coticks have with *People* of full Age:

But:

But these Volatile Spirits, which are, so much used, the Cordial Waters-Mi
bridate, the Treacle of *Andromachus*, and the rest of these hot Preser-
ving and Diaphoretick Remedies, are
chiefly to be eschewed, which are
designed to thrust out, with more
haste than good speed, these Pushes ;
but which instead of being Cordial
and Expulsive, as [is pretended, do
very often change the naturally gentle
Small Pox, into such as are more dan-
gerous ; and do move, disturb, and
turn inward the *Measles*, otherwise
easily disappearing from upon the
Superfice of the Skin, introducing
deadly Difficulties of breathing and
choaking *Catarrhs* ; and lastly, they
seem most designed to inflame the
Blood, which is yet but moderately
and slightly warmed.

Reflecting upon the nature of the
Small Pox, I have frequently admired,
how this hot kind of guiding hath so
much prevailed, not only among the
foolish Nurses, but Physicians, other-
ways, very learned ; being this Dis-
ease is so very hot ; and, being

all Suppurating Medicines, properly so called, which are ordinarily applied to any one or more swelled parts of the Body, that tend to Suppuration should be, by the general consent of all Physicians and Chyrurgeons, very temperate; as are the Roots of Marsh-mallow and Lillies, the Leaves of Mallow, *Althaea*, Bear-foot, the Meals of Linseed, Fœnugreek seed, Wheat; Butter-fat, Oyl, the Yolk of an Egg, Mucilages, Marrow, and the like, which are not hot. For hot Remedies either taken inwardly or outwardly applied, are truly discussing and rarifying, and of a quite contrary nature to the former. Moreover, these do really disturb Nature in her work of Suppuration, and necessarily drive all into a strange confusion. Wherefore Temperate Medicaments, whose strength and vertue is most temperate, which in their benign and gentle Nature are next to those that suppurate, which exceedingly resist the Universal Corruption of the Body; and lastly, which neither interrupt the Animal or Natural Functions, or render them irregular;

ingular; are of all the most eligible
for the cure of the Small Pox.

I could maintain, at more length, this Cause, and so, extend the limits of this Work beyond measure. But I will not longer detain the Reader with Scholastick Impertinencies, which are altogether useless in Practice. I will not not hunt after an umbrage and shadow, of more than ordinary Learning by the specious Citations of Authors, cavilling among themselves; and lastly, I will not subtilly undermine the Opinions of other men, that I may triumph over their Ignorance, and that, upon any account, I may establish my own. For I know very well, how hard a task it is to enquire narrowly into the verity and truth of things. I know that he hath come nighest to the Truth of any thing, who shall be found to have erred least, however men do upon any trifling occasion set up their Crests, and assume a degree of perfect Knowledge in this or another Science, when Men can make no progress beyond the natural Limits of their Weakness

Weakness and Frailty. And truly, the more knowing any Man is than another, the more humbly and submissively doth he demean himself. But there seemeth to me, to be a certain moderate comprehension of things, and bounded with the same proportion of Knowledge, diffused by degrees upon every Age, that, *viz.* none may unjustly upbraid the other of ignorance. Truly, we have lost, by the great changes of humane Affairs, very many things which might perpetuate the Memory of some former Age. Neither are there wanting in the present Age (whatever th'envious may deny) Discoveries that deserve the best Praises, which shall Nobilitate the *Art of Physick*, whilec an *Art*, and hand it down so refined, to be sacredly preserved by Posterity.

And now I shall give some Examples of Infants, cured by this our method; but not with that design that these my small and pitiful Endeavours should be preferred to all other more learned Methods; for I cannot determine what others of better Judgments

ment may do. Thus only, I do send
unto the World and for its use, such
things as by my Experience, are found
to be really *true*, or very near to the
truth (leaving always to others the
same power of judging we have as-
sumed to our self) and which I doubt
not, may be of great use to some.

Observation I.

A Very Noble Infant, th' Eldest
Son of the most Illustrious Lord,
Charles Marques and Earl of Wor-
cester (a Man of an Infinite quickness
of Spirit, and very capable for the
greatest Offices in the Kingdom, whom
all the Changes and Vicissitudes of
Humane Affairs could never divert
from his singular Integrity) being of
a very succulent and sanguine Habit
of Body, but whose Nerves were very
weak, and very often troubled with
an Acute Fever; but its Matter did
most especially derive it self into his
Lungs. In the mean while, his Lord-
ship was affected with a grievous
difficulty

difficulty of Breathing, which, especially, in his sleep, was most sensible to By-standers. A Paleness did seize his Beautiful Face, Drought especially, and violent and burning Heat of Skin, with Tumbling, and continual Disturbance, did oppress him.

I let him Blood somewhat largely, from his Arm, and then most successfully used that method which I have described, whereby the Fever, with all th'other Symptoms were defeated, and Health restored.

But the first time that I visited that Noble Infant, was upon the 14th. of June, 1685. when he was 14 months old. But he was much weakned by a Chin-Cough at that time, when he was first committed to my care; Doctor Short, a most Excellent Physitian, being call'd to my Assistance. And by our common Advice, were taken four Ounces of Blood from his Right Arm: Truly, I did propose, a more liberal use of Pearls, and such things, which allay too much Acidity; and in the mean while a spoonful of the Juice of Pennyroyal sweetned with

Sugar

Sugar Candy, to be given twice or thrice in one day, and every third day to be gently purged with *Manna*; to which method, as both the most safe, and as approved by me upon other occasions, this Gentleman, of singular Sincerity, and excelling not only in the knowledge of his Profession, but also in his good Humor, did easily assent. And so that most Noble Infant next Heir after his Father, to the most Splendid and August, next to the Royal Family, of the Duke of *Beaufort*, recovered Health (as I did publickly foretell at that time) in ten days time, who, in the Opinion of the other most famous Physitian, seem'd not possible to be cured in the space of three Months.

Moreover (by the Blessing of God) I did restore to former Health, the same most Noble Infant, now five Years, old when sick of a continued Fever, and chiefly complaining of his Head and Belly by course, but next being tormented with most violent Grips upon the Region of the *Ilium* (so that they were very like to the

Iliack-

Iliack-Passion) with a very weak Pulse. But we must observe, that when this was changed from a ~~mo~~
 Acute and Continued, into a most saff-
 Intermittting Fever; whose Paroxysm~~s~~
 had not its beginning with shivering
 and cold (as ordinarily) but
 with a dry Cough, which lasted the
 whole Fit; and which recurred every
 day after Dinner; I resolved to try
 the Virtue of the Jesuites-Powder.
 But all its advantage was fleeting;
 and merely palliative, until some drops
 of Blood, forced from his Nose, by
 the strength of the Fever, and vio-
 lence of the Cough, did encourage
 me, who before was a little Re-
 fractory (because his natural strength
 was much exhausted by the Disease)
 to take, at least six Ounces of Blood
 at his Arm; and to purge him next
 day. After which, a strengthenning
 Julep, designed for carrying off the
 Remains of his Cough, did so perfectly
 cure that weak Infant, that daily he
 became more healthy, until he ar-
 rived at its Perfection, which he
 enjoyeth at this time.

Observation

Observation II.

I Did treat after the same manner, the same Marques's his Daughter, Lady Elizabeth, a Girl eleven months old, being of a plump and thick Habit of Body, seized in the beginning of the Spring, but a very cold Season, with an Acute Fever, and a Cough almost Convulsive; and did reduce her to perfect Health in almost as short time (considering both Seasons of the Year;) I only added about the end some Drops of Sweet Elixir Proprietatis to these Powders.

Observation III.

The only Son of the Earl of Pembroke (a Noble-Man not only well endued with the ancient Splendor of his Ancestors, but with all excellent Gifts of mind) being Seventeen Weeks old, was troubled, in the beginning of February, with Colick;

Colick Pains, Green Excrement, Thrushes, perpetual Disquiet, and starting of his Limbs. His Ears from which a certain Humour (after the manner of Infants) did flow in great abundance, were intirely dryed up. Yet, by the use of the mentioned Remedies, he recovered in the space of six days.

R of the compound Powder of Crabs Claw, 3i. of Pearls prepar'd Oil of Sal-prunell, 3i. M. and make Powder to be divided in eight equal parts. Let him have one immediately in a spoonful of the following Julep, drinking another after all.

R of the Alexiterious Milk Water, 3iv. of Pennyroyal Water, 3i. of the compound Pœony Water, 3ii. of Pearled Sugar, 3i. M. and make a Julep.

Two days after the Illustrious Infant had taken the prescribed Powders, for the allaying of his Pains with their designed Success; I gave him the following solutive Syrup upon the third, by which he was gently purged, and put from the least suspicion of Danger.

℞ of the Syrup of Cichory with
Rhubarb, of purging Thorn ana 3j.
of the best Rhubarb in Powder, gr.
xij. of the Tincture of Saffron iij. M.

Thereafter, I continued him the
next two days with the Powders, and
I purged him upon the third as before.
After all those, his Sickness did in-
tirely vanish, the lurid and pale Co-
lour of his Face became vivid and
sprightly, and his Ears began to weep
as before.

Observation IV.

The most Honourable Lady Ca-
therine, Daughter to the same
most Illustrious Earl, being three years
and a half in Age, was affected with
a *Lent Fever*, which had most irre-
gular Paroxysms, but she particularly
complained of a grievous pain of her
Head, and sometimes of her Belly. She
had an aversion to all sort of Food,
and was now and then so sleepy, that
all the Family suspected her Disease
to be the *Small Pox*; she was several
times

times troubled with starting of her Nerves, and sometime with a ~~dry~~ Cough in her Sleep. I prescribed the following Medicaments.

Rx of the Alexiterious Milk Water 3vj. of the Plague Water 3ss. of prepar'd Pearls 3j. of the simple Powder of Crab's Claws 3ij. of refined Sugar 3ss. M. and make a Julep. Of which let her have three spoonfuls every fourth hour, carefully shaking the Glass before you pour it out.

Rx of Socotrine Aloes 3i. of the tops of the lesser Centaury, of the Leaves of Savine dried ana 3ss. of Burgundy pitch 3i. of Venice Turpentine, as much as is sufficient. Make a Plaister to be applyed upon her Navel.

The next day she continued the use of the Julep.

She had a Vesicatory applied underneath the nap of her Neck.

There was a Clyster of six Ounces of sugar'd and salted Milk injected because she was constipate in her Belly.

Rx of the black Mineral, of sweetned Mercury, ana gr. vj. of Marmalade of Quinces 3ij. Make a Bole to be given at Night.

The day after, she took this Purgative Syrup.

Rx of the Syrup of Purging Thorn 3ij. of the Countess of Warwick's Powder, gr. vj. of the best Rhubarb in Powder, gr. xij. of the Tincture of Saffron, gnt. xx. of Black Cherry Water 3j. M.

Half a Dram of the Crystal of Tartar was given her in a draught of Posset, to sharpen the Purgative.

That night she got four spoonfulls of the foregoing Julep at Bed-time.

The following Mixture was, upon the fourth and fifth day, in addition to the former Prescriptions, ordered to be licked up frequently.

Rx of Corallin 3ij. of the dried leaves of Mint in Powder 3i. of the simple Powder of Crab's Claws 3i. of the Syrup of the Balsam of Tolu, of Althaea ana 3i. of Orange Water 3ls. M.

The

The Bole prescribed before was renewed upon the night preceding the sixth day; as also the purging Syrup the next morning, by which this very Noble Lady did vomit up, about noon, a Worm of a span long. Upon which, she was freed of all her Maladies.

Observation V.

THE much Honour'd and only Daughter of the most Serene Prince, James Duke of Ormond, scarce yet a year old, was much troubled with a loathing and desire to Vomit; as also she was much fretted with *green Excrements*, and therefore, with *Gripes*. I did easily remove these Colick-pains with a powder of Pearls given from gr. viii to 3ss in a spoonful of Mint-water, thrice a day; and did gently purge off the morbi-fick Matter with gr. vi. or 3ss of Rhubarb in a little of the Syrup of Cichory with Rubarb; by which her *green Excrements* got a better Colour, and,

nd, her Pains being removed, she
njoyed her days in great ease.
nd her *Loathing* and *Vomiting*, her
comach being now corrected, did
ease.

Observation VI.

THE only Daughter of that
excellent Gentleman, Mr. Foot-
nslow Esquire, at *Kensington*, a Mem-
ber of the present Parliament, and
descended of a very rich and flourish-
ng Family in the County of *Surrey*,
eing six months old, was troubled
or some time, with a dangerous and
extraordinary *Fever*, such as some
call *Malignant*. Her *Excrements* were
green, the Colour of her Face very
ale, and much like that of Lead.
her *breast* did utterly hinder her Suck-
ing; and some unusual Symptoms
did very much threaten her Life.
he did raise her Chin as high as
ossible, and did constantly cast back
er head, that I, at my first seeing her,
did suspect, there might be some *Im-*
posthume

posthumous sticking to her Chaps, or sudden stifling. I ordered fifteen Grains of the mentioned Powder to be given her at a time, according to the method before described. But as often as she took them, there did arise such a sensible *Ebullition*, as never observed before in any Infant. For all things turned so irregular, and she seem'd to be in no less hazard, than may be expected by total Suffocation. But it did truly resemble that ordinary boyling that is by the mixing of an *Acid* and *Alkali* in a Vessel. Moreover, this effervescency being over, she did run out in sweat on all parts. Yet neither was that Symptom at all diminished, or the rest, any way, changed to better, after a great many Doses of the Powders, and the subsequent Purging. Therefore, a length I gave her at night, of sweetened *Mercury* and flower of *Brimstone* ana gr. iv in a little of the Syrup of *Clove-gilliflowers*; and did reiterate the same things next morning, for correcting or averting that great con-
ruption

umption of Humours. But she did vomit up a great deal of putrid, stinking Matter, variegated with Blood, and of as party Colours as a Rain-bow, not long after her taking the second Dose in the morning; after which she immediately became better, and those Powders, from which she was but now utterly averse, being given again did profit her much, no Ebullition arising from their use. Thereafter also was she able to weep strongly and cry out. About this time, began a Cough which was somewhat troublesome; but was soon defeated. So soon as these *Trushes* did disappear, so soon did the *Fever* evanish, her rick Colour was restored and this infant, deservedly thought *desperate* by all, did suddenly recover her former Strength.

Observation VII.

THE only Son of Mr. Burton, Captain of an *East-India Merchant-ship* being but eight days old, was
G affected

affected with *Gripes*, *Green Excrements* and continual *Disquiet*. Moreover these *Thrushes* did so cover, as a white Scurf, the inner parts of his Lips and whole Mouth, that he was not able to lay it nigh, at least not to suck his Nurse her Breasts. For him, then did I prescribe after this manner.

Rx of Pearls prepared 3ij. of the simple Powder of Crabs-claws 3ij. M and make a Powder to be divided into eight Doses. Let him have one thrice a day, at a convenient season, in a spoonful of the following Julep.

Rx of the alexiterious Milk Water 3ij. of Penniroyal water 3j. and pearled sugar 3ij. M.

On the first day, and thereafter these Gripes were allayed, and calm sleep procured.

Upon the third he took the following Purging Syrup.

Rx of the Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb 3ij. of the Powder of Rhubarb gr. vi. of Rose-water gni xxx. M. and 3. 2. 10 and 3. 10. 31.

That same evening he got one of the foregoing Powders.

Upon

Upon the fourth day he begun to suck, the *Thrushes* then disappearing, and his *Excrements* were not at all green. Notwithstanding he continued, all that, and the fifth day, in the use of the Powders.

Upon the sixth, he took the Purging Syrup with ℥s. of the best Rhubarb in Powder, in place of the vi. grains he had taken before. After all which, he perfectly recovered.

Observation VIII.

THE Daughter of Mr. *George Slater* (a Divine, well instructed in all kind of Learning, Rector of the Parish of *Hayes* near *Bromely*) being about ten months old, was affected with a most violent *Flax*, at the time of *Breeding Teeth*, that she was almost dead, and given over by all as desperate, because of her frequent Stools (which were green, and no fewer than 40 or 50 in one day, as her Parents inform'd me.) I gave her a scruple of the mentioned

G 2 Pow-

Powders, at least, every fourth hour, but oftener in the beginning, even until the *Flux* did much remit, the sharpness of the Bile was allayed, sleep also procured, and the former strength somewhat renewed. Upon the third day, I did drive out of the Body the Humours, so prepared, with *Rhubarb*; which can never be sufficiently commended, which doth not only confirm the strength of the Weak Parts, but also doth remove and most pleasantly purge off Impurities. I continued in giving these Powders thrice every day until the third, upon which I did renew the same Purge. After these, she was perfectly cured.

Moreover, I shall add here: That as I do easily adjudge the Victory to *Rhubarb*, as a *Purgative*, of all, the most agreeing with *Infants* affected with *Fevers* or any other *Sickness*; so neither can there be any thing found that is naturally more unsafe and dangerous than *Aloes*, which is so much commended, and which is most hurtful (however Sacred its Preparation

paration may be named) to such as are Feverish, both because of its intense Heat, and fretting faculty, which is most opposite to that tender Constitution. And I, if it were my Humour, could confirm the truth of this assertion, by a very incredible Account of a most Noble Infant scarce yet 4 years old, being affected with a Lent-fever, who, in the space of two days, was brought to that pass, especially by the use of *Hiera Picra* in a hot Vehicle as is customary, that the Taches of his Intestines suddenly made by it, which *Anatomical Inspection* did make known, did far exceed all belief. But this I do pass, rememb'ring that we should speak nothing but well and honourably of those that are dead, so also concerning those that are alive.

Observation IX.

THE Daughter of a certain Gentleman, but four years old, was affected in the Summer of the Year 1687. with the most violent Fever
 G 3 that

that ever I did see upon any of that Age ; her habit of Body was verie lean, her drought insatiable, the Head of her skin was sharper than any ~~com~~ these years, so that any that touches it, were scarce able to endure this inward burning for any time. In this mean while the Parotid Glands did torment her, and were a little swelled; her cheeks, for the most part, were very red ; and she did decay in continual anguish and disquiet. It was evening when I did first see her in this condition. I did instantly order for her 3s. of our Powders made a little Expulsive, to be renewed, a little after, in a spoonful of Penniroyal Water. The same things were reiterated next Morning, but about two hours after her Mornings Draught; a good deal of blood did run from her Nose, and her whole Fore-head was livid and somewhat swoln with much Redness here and there, as she had been newly banged with cudgels: A round crimson colour'd spot of two inches breadth did appear under her left Temple; At which being No-
thing

thing discouraged; but thinking it a very good Omen, I did order her the use of those Powders that blunt Acidity for that day, only, they were made less expulsive, but upon the next, *h. e.* upon the third, after I was called, I did not doubt to give her the Purg-
ing Powder, well sharpened with the Crystal of *Tartar*, altho her Fever, Heat, and Drought were no-
thing abated; by these she had five or six Stools. Lastly, this very day did her Fever evanish, by the even-
ing she had no drought, and the Heat of her Skin was as temperate to the touch, as it is in her best health, so that the small Infant, aboute even, did cry out, *How well am I now?*

Observation X.

THE Daughter of Mr. Golton, a well born Gentleman, being a year old, of a *Plump* and very *Fat* Constitution, became Feverish in the month of *November* by *Breeding-Teeth*;

G. 4.

her

her drought was Insatiable, her Face
very pale, only there was somewhat
of a Green mixed with the waneness
so often as, being to suck, she put
her Mouth to the Breasts, as often
was she forced to give over, because
of a violent *Cough* which did begin
at that time; by which Symptom
being advertised, I did suspect that
her *Vulva* was swelled and inflam'd
Moreover, her mouth was very much
hurt with *Thrushes*, that she could
never be induced to open it
unless she was some time forced
by stopping her nostrils, to breath
and by that means to receive Me-
dicaments. Her *Excrements* were
very green, and of a Sour smell, with
continual tumbling, which did indi-
cate that she was troubled with *Colick-*
pains. Her breathing, when asleep,
did strike the ears of the bystanders.
Moreover she could not weep till,
after a week, by the constant use
of these Medicaments the sickness
was much quelled, and the ordinary
crying of Infants did return. All the
symptoms did evidently remit after
the

the operation of the *Second Purgative* ; and by the third, the brisk Colour with a most pure white did by degrees return to her Face, her Eyes became lively, and at last she did enjoy most perfect health.

I shall add also an extraordinary example of a *Chronick Disease*, which is not much beside the purpose, neither altogether unuseful.

Observation XI.

Isaac Pope being thirteen years of age, was so pined away with a Consumption, by worms (as it proved) that he was much liker a Skeleton than a live Boy: His Face was like that of one raised from the Grave, his Eyes hollow; his Nose sharp, and his bones only covered with skin: By this Disease he became senseless, and altogether void of reason; and scarcely could his rattling joynts carry him from one end of the room to another with the swiftness of a Snail: All his Excrements, whether by Urine, or by

Stool, fell involuntarily in the da
time into his Breeches, and in the
Night upon the bed; I gave him from
25 grains to 3ss. of my black Miner
al, which I much use, Morning and
Evening, purging him gently every
fourth day. By which he voided
a great many worms, and a little after
became very plump.

But I shall not grudge to describe
the preparation of my Black Mineral
because not to be found in any Au
thor, that I know, and may be of
very good Use.

R of Quicksilver four parts, or
Flower of Brimstone three; stir all
well in a glas mortar, until all the
globules of the Mercury do utterly e
vanish and the mass be reduced to
a grey Colour, which turneth very
black after that 'tis kept some
time.

The ordinary way of making the
black Mineral is by mixing equal
parts of Mercury and flower of Brim
stone, and Burning, until a kind of
useless Earth doth remain, after the
Combustion, in osrme of a Powder,
which

which is but half the quantity of the Mass: whose genuine and natural vertue is lost by the fire, or if not, it cannot surely enough be determin'd what its strength is which may be said of a great many other Preparations made by Fire.

I prefer this way of preparing it, to all other, both because tho given in however so great a quantity, and however often, it never exciteth *Salivation*, which cannot be convenient for that tender Age, and is most formidable to by-standers; as also, because it is made up after a simple and natural way, without any help from too too curious *Art*, which putteth no value upon any Medicaments, but such as have passed the Fire, that thereby they may become purer and more freed from their, I know not what, natural filth; when tho they are very often changed from their best state and their excellent natural Vertues, into such as are worse, more unsafe, and intirely new. But also the undaunted *Volatility of Mercury* which hath cost Chymists so

much

much labour in *Fixing* it, is very easily subdued by the small work of the *Pistil* and *Mortar*.

I might adduce a great many more Examples, if I could discreetly intrude upon the patience of my Reader, by dwelling longer upon the same thing.

I might renew and deservedly approve of that good and old custom of easily preventing a great many Diseases of Infants and Children, by safe and known Remedies, which do much resist the corrupting of Humours, and were given every month. Seeing, *viz.* the most tender nature of Infants is most subject to all impressions, as well external as internal, and seeing Crudities and Indigestion do so abound with these tender ones, a prudent Physician should correct and amend these Dispositions and Diseases, which cannot be altogether removed in so delicate and weak a Constitution.

I could, at length, debate, whether it were safer that new-born Infants should rashly be resigned, as is customary, to the care of a *Hired Nurse*, that

that Parents, *viz.* at the last may hear of the great hazard of their Infants, when they have already ended their innocent life through the carelessness and fault of Nurses, or whether they should rather be weaned when first born; whether mothers themselves should become nurses; or lastly, whether the nurse, when necessity doth require one, shou'd be maintained at the Mother's Houses, and by their care be diligently kept up from the Embraces of her Husband.

But it is now high time to remove an Objection as well of some Physicians, which are happy Practitioners, as of all those who have most diligently enquired into the nature of *simples* for the use of *Physick*: they *sc.* will blame my *Method* as too simple, and not equipped with things commonly known, and much wanting that *Variety* of *Prescriptions* which is so very requisite for a learned Physician, and which often over aboundeth amongst Authors, yea, they will accuse me, that I am either altogether ignorant of, or have unjustly slighted, the *Chymical Preparations*

ations long ago commended in the
Works of almost all the Authors.

Let them, then, remember, that *Physitian* is the *Servant of Nature*, and
that *Nature* cureth Diseases. Let
them complain, that they came naked
into the World, that *Nature* is com-
tent with a few things, and that *Art*
should imitate, or rather adumbrate
Nature as much as is possible. The
may know, that I think him, who pre-
scribeth too long or too many Forms or
Remedies, to offend through Ignorance
or deceit.

And as to *Chymistry*, I do more en-
deavour to understand it, than to lay
any great stress upon its Promises.
I shall not mention how long I lodged
with the most Famous *Lemery*, the
great Honour and Ornament of the
Spagyrick Art, and of this Age (as to
Chymistry) in his House at *Paris*. And
if *Physick* had not very much abounded
with genuine and natural Ways of cu-
ring, when *Chymistry* not long ag-
o pretended to the chief place in *Med-
icine*, I doubt it would have afterward
swoln so much with *Chymical Prepara-
tions*.

For what end should *Physitians* have betaken themselves unto unknown, unsure, and most dangerous things, even those Sanctuaries of Ignorance; unless that some notable jealousie had arisen from things so well known, and tried by many? Surely they had not snatch'd so greedily at the Shadow, forsaking the substance, if no Chara had appeared in the trembling Light. But I would not rashly despise *Chymistry* as confined within the bounds of *Pharmacy*, neither would I have any to extol it un-awares as diffused beyond the limits of *Physick*.

It is very observable in how great Poverty, these great favourers of *Chymical Preparations*, and the zealous Enemies of the old way of curing (that I may say nothing of the common *Chymists* & *Quacks*, who adulterate every thing, and make great promises without performance) if you except very few, do live, though they do not doubt to promise Golden Mountains (as people speak) to the too credulous, ignorant, and covetous. But though it be true, that Riches and Power are not given,

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to wise and knowing Men, and such as
are best skilled in every Trade, con-
form to their Demerit ; yet I thinke
it most probable, that Their great Po-
verty hath most its rise from the hum-
and great Bane of their Medicament
or famous secrets : & that a great ma-
ny of them (because of their destruc-
tive partaking or incorporating with the
Fire) are most unuseful for, if not all
together contrary to the Health of
Mankind. For if for the most part, they
were of any use for Men, or if their
strength were answerable to their pro-
mises, altho they could not enrich
this, or the other Chymist ; yet, it is
most sedulous Artificers (even as an
ordinary gain doth always attend the
great part of all other careful Trades-
men, who make profession of any thing
for public use) could not be so frequenti-
ly frustrated, in their hopes of getting
Riches. If I intended to advise my dear
est Son, what method he should take
to scrape together a great abundance
or, at least, a sufficient Portion of Mo-
ney ; by my perswasion he should be
of great integrity of life, that he should

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circumveen no man deceitfully, neither that he should take pains in coyning Lyes, whatever kind of Life, or whatsoever sort of Trade he did designedly lead, for encreasing Riches! And I would no less inculcate to him, that this is, of all, the best way to live in miserable Poverty (however the cozenings of some Crafty Knaves, who have long practised falsehood, may succeed for some time) not to perfidiously over-reach others, to tell lies for truth, and at any rate to act the part of a wicked Impostor, or unthrifthy Man.

But that we may return to *Chymical Preparations*: I cannot but esteem the Works of Nature far more excellent than those of *Art*; yea, with Galen, that they are greater, and do exceed all Commendation; however, they be despised by some, and Nature her self accused as unactive by *Epicurus*. Wherefore, our most divine Old Man doth justly say, Η ιατρικη εναλισται χειροσιν ισιν. That Medicine is best practised according to the precept of Nature.

But that we may come to a close, I would not have such, as do so much esteem

esteem and are delighted with the *Art*, we speak of, still ignorant, that scarce any *Chymical Preparations* (as its true Sons, if there be any such, have often complained to my self) are to be sold at this time, which are not fictitious, and adulterated upon the base account of Gain.

Lastly, some may object, that *Blood-letting* can never be convenient for that tender Age, much less to become necessary upon some occasions.

I reply, that *Blooding*, even of the youngest Infants, was appointed old by the command of the Supreme God, the *Greatest Physician*, in the Decree of the *Circumcision*; that greater *Hemorrhagies* did often attend it, and which were very difficultly stopped, unless by exquisite Remedies prepared for that end; and yet the *Jewish Writers*, which is very observable, did boldly aver, That not one Infant of a thousand was a-missing or died untimely, only because that *Blood* was let this way.

May the greatest and best God, from whom, as from an inexhaustible Fountain,

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rain, every good and propitious thing doth flow, upon whose favour the happy Success of the Art of Phylick, more than any other, doth continually depend, countenance with his wonted Goodness, these things which I have written with a sincere Mind, that they may tend to the Publick, which is always to be prefer'd to any private advantage.

F I N I S.

